THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,198—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
26th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8012		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933		
4th March	MALWA	10362		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000		
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,

At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 647	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1910
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganznie,	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Tons Leave Bombay about

S.S. Umsinga.....4,500 6th December, 1910.*

Fare Rs. 375.

* NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 28th December. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to :—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	24th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	25th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	28th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHIR (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Monday, the 28th November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer, on or about the 3rd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebuffat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,365	Prinn	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th Nov. 1910
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6368	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6368	J. Hamilton	20th " "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	10th June "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back fro... ...	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fa...	" 446	
from Suez		

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,250,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States,	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum scorned does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum scorned amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun (Kuanchengtzu)	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tichling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Mukden)	
Fengtien (	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs 100,00, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MADAGASCAR AQUAMARINE JEWELRY.

THIS BLUE GEM is the most important precious Stone, discovery of modern times. As the name implies, it is found in Madagascar and has only come upon the market since the opening up of that country by the French authorities. Its colour is a delicate sax-blue, a tint which is very uncommon in Precious Stones.

Owing, it is said, to a curious superstition on the part of the natives, it is difficult to obtain large size Stones of this Pretty Gem, as the large Stones are smashed by them in consequence of a rooted objection to stones of any important size leaving their possession. Being cut in the brilliant form, this Stone possesses the pleasing property of considerably improving in artificial light, showing to considerable advantage, its delicate limpid tint and brilliancy, which makes it exceedingly popular owing to the fact that it can be worn with any costume.

We have just received a supply of these beautiful Gems which we are mounting in Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Motor or Shawl Brooches, Ear-rings and Pendants, and which we are sure will be much appreciated.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS :—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box ...	...at Rs. 3-4.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box ... ...at Re. 1.

SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb.... ... ... Re. 1.

ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

ALL the latest NOVELTIES in CRACKERS, just opened out from As. 8. to Rs. 5. per Box.

MIDGET CRACKERS,
GIANT CRACKERS,
FLORAL CRACKERS,
SURPRISE CRACKERS,
CRACKERS for Evening Parties,
CRACKERS for Table Decoration,
CRACKERS for Boys,
CRACKERS for Girls,
TOY CRACKERS,
JEWEL CRACKERS,
FIREWORK CRACKERS,
CRACKERS in Baskets,
CRACKERS in Pots,
JAPANESE CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special CRACKERS in gelatine packets for 'XMAS TREES from As. 4 per Packet.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,

THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" AND THE "JUNIOR?"

THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.

BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to whas had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for, the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8xpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT SUB-EDITOR WANTED for "Bombay Gazette," must have had previous experience and be thoroughly competent. Good salary to satisfactory man. Applications to be addressed to EDITOR.

FOR SALE.

s. s. "GODAVERI."

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the wreck of the steamer as she lies on the beach at Bellapur in the Diwa Creek.

Intending purchasers will be afforded all information on application to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, B. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Shepherd Buildings,
120, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

I BEG to give notice that the arrangements for the amalgamation of the BANQUE DU NORD ST. PETERSBURG, with this institution, have been completed and that the business of the Bank will now be carried on under the name and style of the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

W. MOIR,
Representative, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. NAOROJI JAMSETJI TATA and Mr. JAMSETJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA, of date the 12th May, 1910, to act for me in Bombay, during my absence in England, has been CANCELLED on my return to Bombay on the 18th November, 1910.

KAWASJEE DADABHOY DUBASH.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the FESTIVAL of the EXPOSITION of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S BODY will take place in GOA from the 26th instant to the 28th December 1910. This Exposition which has come after 20 years is looked upon by the Christian Community, as also by others, as a great event; and as it is rumoured that this may be the last time the body will be exposed, many passengers, not only from Bombay but from all parts of India, will visit Goa during the Exposition.

For the convenience of the travelling public the Company will run their Fast Steamers during the Exposition period with effect from the 22nd instant as shown below :—

Sunday—Special Ferry Steamer direct to Panjim.
Monday—Steamer to Mormugao calling at Vengorla (cargo steamer).
Tuesday—Special Steamer direct to Panjim.
Wednesday—Special Ferry Steamer direct to Panjim.
Thursday—Special Steamer direct to Panjim.
Friday—Steamer to Mormugao calling at Vengorla (largo Steamer).
Saturday—Special Steamer direct to Panjim.

N. B.—Special arrangements will be made for passengers arriving at Mormugao by the cargo Steamers and Railway to be conveyed to Panjim by our Ferry Steamers.

Special Steamers will leave Modi Bunder as under:—

Bombay Dep. 9 A.M.	Panjim Dep. 9 A.M.
Panjim Arr. 7 A.M.	Bombay Arr. 7 A.M.

Besides the above Special steamers there will be a DAILY Mail Ferry Steamer, which sails from Bombay, as shown below :—

Daily Ferry Steamer (Modi Bunder).

Bombay Dep. 12-30 P.M.	Panjim Dep. midnight.
Panjim Arr. 4-30 P.M., second day.	Bombay Arr. 2-30 A.M., third day.

Cargo Steamers (Prince's Dock "L" shed).

Bombay Dep. 1-30 P.M. Mon. and Fri.	Mormugao Dep. 1-30 P.M., Wed. & Sat.
Mormugao Arr. 12-9 noon, Tues. & Sat.	Bombay Arr. 1-30 P.M., Thurs. & Sun.

Passengers will be charged as under—By Ferry and Special Steamers. From Bombay to Panjim.

1st A	1st B	II	III
8-0	5-0	1-12-0.	1-0.

From Bombay to Mormugao—Cargo steamers.

1st A	1st B	II	III
9-0	6-6	4-0	2 0

From Mormugao to Panjim.

I	II	III
1-0	0-6	0-4

NOTE.—Return Tickets at double the above rates will be issued in order to avoid inconvenience and trouble to passengers purchasing fresh tickets.

Arrangements have been made to SUPPLY FOOD and REFRESHMENTS to passengers on Board the Steamers under the management of Mr. A. J. D'Souza.

A. Cabin Accommodation.
B. Without Cabin Accommodation.

KILLICK NIXON AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th November, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(For all Communities)

MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

SITUATED
Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station.

TO-DAY! WEDNESDAY, TO-DAY!!
OUR
7 GRAND MATINEE 7
at 4 o'clock,
Presenting a specially prepared programme to suit the Juveniles.

THIS EVENING, at 9-30 P.M.
OUR
4 GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME 4
TALLY HO! TALLY HO!!
presenting a
GRAND EXCITING HUNTING SCENE
by the whole of the Company
AND FULL
STUD OF LEAPING HORSES.

N. B.—Local gentlemen and ladies are invited to join in the Hunt. A Handsome SILVER TROPHY being awarded to the local Horse, making the best Jumping Exhibition during the run of the piece.

THE EXCITING AMERICAN
PUSH BALL GAME,
EV[illegible]NG.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats, Box, Rs. 4.
First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2.
Stalls (European Gallery), Rs. 1.
Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily. Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager. GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

Miss RUSSELL will give
A paper on "SHERIDAN"
AT THE
Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Rd., Fort,
ON
THURSDAY, NOV. 24TH, 9-15 P.M.

The Rev. Dr. MACKICHAN
will preside.

Admission, As. 8.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND PROGRAMME
OF
ALL "STAR" PICTURES.
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST.)
We are again showing
"FOOLSHEAD IN THE LIONS' CAGE."
The greatest laughter making film ever exhibited in Bombay. A roar from start to finish also
"THE TWO PORTRAITS."
A film that appealed very strongly to our crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday. A dramatic and intensely human life story, and many other comic and dramatic films.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Band in the illuminated gardens nightly.

SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
(SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
INDUSTRY,
A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce.
Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc.,
And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

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Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—WANTED, Experienced and capable man, able to influence business to appoint Mofussil SUB-AGENTS, and to take control of Insurance Dept., British Company. Good salary and prospects. Apply Box No. 1739, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—CANVASSERS for British Life Insurance Co. Good terms to capable man. Apply Box No. 1740, care of this Paper.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This very old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H.. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
"THERAPION No. 1"
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) apperseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nawara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Dawapore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,50,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2, Green Street Fort,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS OF CARPETS AND RARE CURIOS.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN, PERSIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE CURIOS.

Under instructions from Mr. G. M. Master, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 23rd and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Ground Floor of the late Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Army and Navy Society, a large collection of curios, very rare, ever offered in Bombay, consisting of:—

Antique and new carpets, carved furniture, bronzes, cloisonnes, porcelains, jades, brasses, China, Lassa and Persian oil painted articles, very old Persian tiles, carved Indian and Tibetan goods, embroideries, four-fold carved screen set with brass inlaid pannels, richly carved blackwood zenana almyrah, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Inspection invited.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 27th November.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Derwant House, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, near the Byculla Station, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order, such as sliding dining table by Robert, dining chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, meatsafe, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, elegant side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, book case, Chubb's fire-proof safe, handsome English made solid brass, mother of pearl inlaid bedstead with side wings on castors, specially brought from Home, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, books, oil paintings, cottage piano, English large clock, figured large size lamps, large chest of plateware, single and double bedsteads, rich table ornaments, old blackwood, carved chiffoniers and tables, elegant mother of pearl inlaid folding screen, fancy music clock under glass dome, Singer's sewing machine, barometer, ice box with refrigerator, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and others, silver spoons and forks, camphor-wood chest, jail made cane furniture, etc., the property of Captain J. W. Baldwin, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit, No. 517 of 1908 (Mahomed vs. Ahmed), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), open carved blackwood hall sofa, pier tables, chiffoniers, marble-top open carved dining table, cupboards, chairs, copper and brass pots, crockery ware, chest safe, Austrian safe on stand, large mirrors, 1 English large striking clock by French Royal Exchange, London, showing dates and week days, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, MOTOR CAR, etc.

Under instructions from Prince Vijaysinghjee, of Palitana, who is letting one of his bungalows and leaving Bombay for up-country, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd December, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Cumbala Hill, Cumbala Hotel Lane, next to the Petit Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood furniture made to order, such as drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinets, chiffoniers, marble-topped tables and teapoys, wind proof lamps, carpets, cottage piano by soundy and Co., large musical box, camera with lense by Voigtlander and Sohn, etc.

AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)

1 star motor car, 2 cylinder, 10-12 H. P., 3 seated with hood, complete, in working order.
1 American pattern bicycle wheel mail phaeton, in excellent order with pole and shafts.
1 English-built rubber-tyred landeau by Laurie and Marner.
1 English-built rubber-tyred double C. spring phaeton, by Slik and Son.
1 bicycle wheel victoria, by R. Scott and Co.
1 Madras-made gig, by Stewart and Co., with grey walar mare doli, with harness complete.
1 pair bay walar geldings, 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, good movers and perfectly reliable in double harness.
1 brown Australian pony, 13 hands, quiet in single and double harness, and will make a good single harness pony.
1 brown C.B. mare, 4 years old, 14-2, broken to saddle will make a beautiful hunter and a carriage mare.
1 black C. B. filly, 3 years old, beautifully shaped, will grow a good mare and will make a beautiful carriage mare.
1 double set gilt mount harness, as good as new.
1 brown leather single harness.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land:—

Plot Nos. 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B. Parel Road.
Plot No. 17B. Sandhurst Road.
Plot Nos. 19B, 19E, 20B. Erskine Road.
Plot No. 21B. Khoja Street.
Plot No. 16B. Doongri Street.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, wheat, jowari, grain tilly, linseed, rapeseed, bajree, bundles of books, gunny bags, drums of petrol, empty drums, iron sheets, iron bars, pieces of timber, vessels, oil, empty cylinders, luggage, tins of water, hard machinery, coal jhamels, hammers, betelnuts, sharpening stone tent, sugar, chillies, leather, iron weights and scales, brass sheets, tamarind, stones, empty casks, country drugs, glass pans, cotton, cane chairs, medicine, bedding, old record, condemned sheets, heaps of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous articles;

also

One wagon charcoal Darekasa to Byculla, Invoice No. 1 of 19-6-1910, sender Keshavrao Padhey, consignee self (lying at Byculla goods Dept.)

One wagon red earth, Invoice No. 1 of 22-8-1910, (lying at Victoria Terminus.)

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1910.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Gallard House," Mangalore Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. B. Murzban and Co., the following machines, being the surplus stock on account of having introduced electric power.

1 Harrild's double royal machine, with flyers, (no moulds).
1 atlas demi folio treadle machine.
1 Harrild's new folding machine.
1 new royal hot rolling machine.
2 cutting machines.
1 book stitching machine (thread).
1 Crossly's Bro.'s oil Engine, about 8 B.P. with two tanks, connections, &c., and double fly-wheels.
1 5 B. P. Crossly's Bro.'s oil engine, nearly new, specially made, with solid oil tank and governor to regulate electric light.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome rubber-tyred light victoria, complete with lamps and seats, in very good order and a set of harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Marine Lines, behind the Brigadier General's bunglow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and wall lamps, rich carpets, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, table and cabinet ornaments, satsuma and China vases, office tables and chairs, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, very handsome water colours on velvet in frames, wash-hand and dressing tables, one powerful binocular with case, English ormolu vases, beaded door chicks, copper and aluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of T. Sharples, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Sleater Road, near Grant Road, exactly behind the Grant Road Station.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. Sorab B. Dadyburjor and Jamsetjee Hirjeebhoy Shroff, and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd July, 1910, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Dorabjee Hormasjee Shroff:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with the bungalow and erections standing thereon, situate on the North side of the new Foras Road now called Sleater Road in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 580 yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 356, 358, under New No. 18866, Old Survey No. 159, New Survey No. 7039, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 11, and New Nos. 3, 3A, and 3B, and bounded on or towards the East by the Sleater Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., on or towards the North by the compound wall of the premises and the property formerly belonged to Mukund Simpi, on or towards the South by the Sleater Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED IN BOMBAY.

A FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW, for seven months, from 15th December, with three Bed-rooms, two Sitting-rooms and the usual out-offices, R. L. & F. Address, stating terms,

R. MEREDITH, Supdt., Telegraphs,
6, Russell St., Calcutta.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 21.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 80 1-16+1-8
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 1-2+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 94 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 82 13-16—1-16
Bar Silver in London. ... 25 1-2—1-8
Do. 3 months hence ... ... 25 11-16—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by speculative selling.
Silver in New York ... ... 55 1-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-30—1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20-48 1-2 +1-2
Do do New York ... 4-85 7-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 5 p.c.since20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 4 5-16—1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 7-8—1-8
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 4 7-8—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months. 4 1-2—1-4
Interest day to day loans ... 4 7-8+1-2
Do. 7 day market loans ... 4 7-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ...1-3-15

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 21.

LIVERPOOL—
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Demand good, considerable business done.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market...Fair demand at firm rates, moderate demand affirm rates.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000
Total Sales East Indian 200
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 500
Do. Day's Imports 2,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7-85+2
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ...11 3-8 —1-16

Cotton Delivery	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Mid Uplands G.O.C.	7-69 +13	7-69 +14	7-70 +14	7-74 +14	7-72 +14
Liverpool	A.-M. 7-72 +14	M.-J. 7-73 +14	J.-J. 7-72 +14	J.-A. 7-70 +15

NEW YORK, November 21.
AMERICAN MARKETS.
COTTON :—
Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 60,000
Do. Last year 33,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000
Do. Exports to Continent 35,000
Spot Cotton—14-60+15
Futures at New York Dec. 14-60+29 — Advanced on bullish Government ginners report and on bull support and short covering.
Do do Mar. 14-77+25
NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 14 9-16+3-16
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 14-55+33
Do. do Mar. ... 14-83+38
Closing tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

LONDON, November 21.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36 7-8
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 2,42,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 40 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 62 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb—Antwerp—Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags. 12 3
Months of shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 6 2 1-2—Sellers—Dull.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 69 3-9
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 3-16

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 9-6
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.
The United States census bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 14th November as 87,64,000 commercial bales.
BOMBAY, November 22.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., and 1s. 4 2-32d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
,, ,, Forward 1s. 4 9-32d.Jan
,, 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
France 3 m/s ,, ... 171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 137
,, Shanghai 185 3/4
,, Japan 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper has declined to 98 9-16 per cent.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 down both for ready and forward and New York rate dropped by 1-4.
Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-11. London rates dropped on account of speculators selling. The tone of the local market was firm and there being good demand the rate remained unchanged at the close. About 40 to 50 bars changed hands. The local gold market was quiet. Local and upcountry demand being very slack the rate dropped by half an anna. Sovereigns were inquired after and the rate remained unchanged

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny 73 11 0
117 Penny Ready 73 11 0
Local per tola 0 11 3

FUTURES.

First Settlement 73 11 0
Second do 74 2 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet. London quotation was 3d. up. Demand being nil the rate remained unchanged.
Rapeseed and Wheat :—Quiet but firm. London rates were unchanged. There is no change to report in the local rates.
Poppyseed and Mowraseed :—Quiet. Demand slack, no change in rates.
Gingellyseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed and Castorseed :—Firm. Demand moderate and rates remain unchanged.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13	4	0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 13	0	0
Linseed, Brown ...	,, 13	5	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown-Delhi ...	,, 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 6	6	0
Yellow do. ...	,, 7	8	0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7	12	0
Brown Kanil ...	,, 6	10	0
Poppyseed ...	,, 10	3	0
Castorseed ...	,, 40	to	41
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	,, 31	to	33
Hard Red ...	,, 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Ringanghat ...	,, 54	to	55
Rai Khandesh— ...	,, 75	to	90
Mowraseed ...	,, 7	4	0
Groundnuts ...	,, 48	to	50
Cottonseed ...	,, 25	to	26
Maize ...	,, 15	to	15
Wheat Yellow ...	,, 36	to	36
Khandwa ...	,, 44	to	48
Bajaro ...	,, 26	to	28
Joowar ...	,, 16	to	19
Gram ...	,, 21	to	24
Minbara ...	,, 54	to	55
Brown Jubbulpore ...	,, 48	to	49
Brown Meggi ...	,, 48	to	49
Kabra ...	,, 52	to	54
Black Kutni ...	,, 45	to	46
Myrabollams ...	,, 19	to	20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 21st November, 1910 :—

Cotton	10,914	bales
Wheat	9,579	cwts
Linseed	1,934	,,
Rapeseed	890	,,
Gingellyseed	14,815	,,
Poppyseed	494	,,
Groundnuts...	1,191	,,
Castorseed	3,074	,,
Rice	1,774	,,
Myrabollams	156	,,
Cottonseed	6,929	,,
Mowraseed	421	,,
Gram	6,167	,,
Joowar	21	,,
Maize	441	,,

SPINNINGS.

Very little business is done in Petlis for this settlement at Rs. 2,790 and for next settlement business was done at Rs. 2,765 to Rs. 2,767 1-2. Business in Davids was done at Rs. 373-12.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,572	1/2	
India	64	1/2	
Indian Specie	54	1/2	

MILLS.

David	372	1-2	
Manockji Petit	2,787	1-2	
Kohinoor	687	1-2	
Standard	292	1-2	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19	1-2	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120		
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167		
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	295		
Colaba Land and Mill	1,105		
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	43		
Finlay Mill...	237	1-2	

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 481 1-4

COTTON.

Liverpool was yesterday 13 to 15 points up, New York 25 up and futures 29 and 35 up.
The tone of the local market for the ready lots was very strong and demand from exporters and Mills being good, the rate advanced by Rs. 4 to Rs 5. The opener advised 3 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was very strong and demand being brisk the rate advanced to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The rate for New Broach opened at Rs. 335, but at the close it declined to Rs. 332 1-2.

300	Century Mills.....Sawgin		340
100	Gold Mohur Mills...Shirpur		321
100	Do .....Khamgaon		329
200	Indo-China Mills ....Bengal.....		272-278
200	Glazebrook and Co. ' Do ...		272
500	S. J. David and Co. Do ...		275-285
500	Hindustan Mills ... Do ...		278-279
300	Ripon Mills .....Wadhwan ...		320
100	H. M. Madraswala. Beawar.....		310
100	Currimbhai.....Akola		305

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...		280
,, F Good ...		269
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...		299
,, F Good ...		285
Sind Punjab Fine ...		299
,, F Good ...		285
Khandesh Fine ...		308
,, F Good ...		298
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...		321
,, F Good ...		311
Akola Khanggaum Fine ...		318
,, F Good ...		309
Amrsoti Fine ...		318
,, F Good ...		308
Veotmal Fine ...		326
,, F Good ...		316
Nagpore Fine ...		331
,, F Good ...		321
Wardha Hingenghat Fine ...		333
,, F Good ...		323
Methia Fine ...		307
,, F Good ...		297
,, Fine ...		338
,, F Good ...		328
Broach Gin Good ...		343
Sawginned Good ...		333 May
Comptah Gin ...		340 ,,
Westerns H. G ...		325 ,,
Do M G ...		331 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 21st November, 1910 :—

	Bales.	
Khandesh	2,618	,,
Central India...	.....	,,
Barsi and Nagur	.....	,,
Berar	1,357	,,
Central Provinces	728	,,
Toal Oomras...	4,703	,,
Dholera	158	,,
Broach...	.....	,,
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	,,
Westerns	.....	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	5,783	,,
Bengal Rajputana	210	,,
Sind	50	,,
Persian	.....	,,
American	.....	,,
Other Sorts	.....	,,
Egyptian	.....	,,
Total...	10,914	,,

LIVERPOOL, Nomber 22.
Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	33,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Nov.—Dec.	7-72+ 3
Dec.—Jan.	7-74+ 3
Jan.—Feb.	7-73+ 3
Feb.—Mar.	7-74+ 3
Mar.—Apl.	7-75+ 3
Apl.—May	7-75+ 3
May.—June	7-76+ 3
June—July	7-75+ 3
July—Aug.	7-73+ 3

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 33	Rs. 14 12
	42 56 63	,, to
	70 77 84	,, 55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	,, 45 10
Tin Ingots		,, 44 0
Spelter S M		,, 21 8
M M		,, 23 0
J		
G		
Georgahutte		
Copper Ingots K S		,, 48 0
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	lbs. 14, 16,	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, Nov. 21.

GOLD.

No. o Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	75,000	.....	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 Bundles ...	.....	6,000	.....
Importers.		Vessels.	From
The P & O S N Co ...		Oceanee	London
D Govindji ...		C Craft	Basreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 19th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	35	41,318
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	51	61,004

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder Railway for the week ending 5th November 1910 were Rs. 2,140, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1910 to 5th November 1910—Rs. 71,597.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REID—November 13, at Ranchi, the wife of J. Reid, I C S, of a son.
ROBERTS—November 5, at Kalimpong, Bengal, the wife of C L Digby Roberts, M B, Ch B, (Edin) Church of Scotland Guild Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FALLON—COKER—November 2, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev F B Hadow, Melville Havelock, of the Calcutta Police, second son of Arthur Harrison Fallon, to Louisa Mildred, youngest daughter of the late Henry Coker, of H M's Customs and Guernsey.

DEATH.

CAMELL—November 18, at his residence, 18, Store Road, Ballygunge, of pneumonia, John Camell, Solicitor, aged 69 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10. p. m.
Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. By special request "Enclosed in the Lions' Cage."
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p m.
Fillis's Circus, Matinee, 4 p. m.; Evening performance, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "He who follows his own advice must take the consequences."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 11th November, which left Aden at 2 a. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

M. N. PETIT DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,984, the daily average being 128. The total of new patients was 538.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China, Japan and superscribed correspondence for Singapore per s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day instead of at 4 p.m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION (LADIES BRANCH), —A lecture will be given by Miss Kate Platt M.D., B.S., on "Some Defenders of the Human Race" on Friday, the 25th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Noormahomed Jehrazbhoy, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

MAHOMEDAN J. P. HONOURED.—Mr. Haji Saleh Mahomed Haji Oosman, who was recently created a Justice of the Peace, was entertained yesterday evening at Dharm's Bungalow, Kalyan, by Mr. Ibrahim S. Dhuru and friends. There was a very large attendance and Mr. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor, Collector of Thana, presided. A congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Oosman with a beautiful silver casket. Mr. Oosman replied in suitable terms and the party dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B & C. I. Railway Vols. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March.....Nibelungen	Wagner
Overture .....Fra Diavolo.....	Auber
Valse .....Frau Luna	Lincke
Selection .....The Girl in the Train ...	Fall
Serenade ... La Paloma	Yrad'er
Selection .....The King of Cadonia ...	Jones
Two-Step .....Ginger.....	Wurm

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. H. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

March.....Waldmere	Losey
Spanish Scene .....An Evening in Toledo ...	Schmelling
Selection ...Reminiscences of Sullivan	Winterbottom
Valse .....Sauviens Toi	Waldteufel
Serenade .....zizilietta.....	Von Blon
Selection.....The Dollar Princess.....	Leo Fall
Valse .....Herbststimmung	Lincke
Indian Sketch .....Kismet	Markey

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS NUMBER.—We have received a copy of the Illustrated Weekly Christmas number, which by the way is the first publication of its kind ever produced and printed by a firm in India. Despite the arrangements made for a very large circulation, we are told, the demand for copies has been so great that orders have been received for more than the whole edition before the completion of printing. The production is certainly artistic, but to our mind the effect would have been improved if illustrated advertisements had been kept clear of the best pictures.

BANDRA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SPORTS.—There was as usual a large and brilliant gathering at the annual sports held by the Association on Sunday last in the spacious compound of the St. Stanislaus Institution, which was very picturesquely decorated with multi-coloured flags and evergreens. The Imperial Band was in attendance. The various events were keenly competed and tableaux vivants and musical drill by the boys of the St. Stanislaus Institution were exceedingly well rendered, displaying careful training at the hands of the School authorities. It is a pity, writes our correspondent, this Association, which has been in existence for the last 15 years and is quietly doing useful work, is not so well supported as it might be.

A LYNCHING affair is reported from Rock Springs, Texas: A Mexican named Antonio Rodriguez, having confessed to the murder of Mrs. Enderson, the wife of a ranchman, by shooting her, a mob battered down the gates of the local gaol, seized Rodriguez and burned him at the stake.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes : "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.
"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.
"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

IS LAZINESS A DISEASE ?

An Easy Method of Overcoming Lassitude.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his book, "The Preservation of Life in India," points out that the "exposure to the direct solar heat or to a high temperature in the shade may induce heat exhaustion, the ardent fever, and other evils of a more insidious character by injuring the nervous system, increasing irritability, depressing vital energy, and affecting the internal organs, especially the liver.
Leaving out of consideration the serious conditions which are sufficient to prevent the sufferer attending to his duties, we are, nevertheless, brought sharply up when we consider the importance of depressed vital energy which manifests itself in feeling of languor and reluctance to undertake anything involving either mental or physical activity. "Lazy" is the epithet which those who are highly endowed with vitality invariably apply to those who exhibit the symptoms of this "ennui" and overmastering disinclination to exertion.
Lazy is, however, the one thing they are not. How far their condition is due to a draining away of the phosphorus which, as Professor Tunnicliffe, of King's College, London, has pointed out, "it is almost certain has an essential importance for the life of the cell and for the bio-chemical processes going on within it" has not been accurately determined. That there is reason for supposing that it is due to this cause is proved by the fact that people who are languid and incapable of much exertion derive benefit from taking salts of phosphorus in the same way as do sufferers from conditions in which these phosphorus salts are nearly always deficient in the body.

GREAT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

For lack of energy, which involves physical debility, "the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casein with glycerophosphates," as Dr. D. B. Jones has written in a paper, an abstract of which was published in the "Indian Medical Gazette" some little time ago.
For some years past he has obtained this combination in Sanatogen, which, as most people now know, is a chemical combination of the pure casein or bodybuilding element of milk with glycerophosphate of sodium. The phosphorus in this wonderfully invigorating and revitalising preparation is in exactly the same form as that in which it is found in the nervous system. It is, therefore, easily assimilated, and affects a rapid improvement in the general condition. Moreover, as that distinguished physician Sir William Gowers has pointed out, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red cells in the blood.
It must be clearly understood that the phosphorus needed in these cases of lassitude and lack of energy and best supplied in the form of Sanatogen must be regarded as a food, not as a medicine, since it supplies an element which is notably deficient in the body.
When Sanatogen is taken, the sufferer is rapidly restored to normal vigour and vitality. He is soon able to resume his duties with alacrity, and to perform them without fatigue.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S ADVICE.

This restoration of energy by means of Sanatogen has been attested by many thousands of people, both in India and in England. This striking statement on the subject is made by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P. : "I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."
His accurate definition of Sanatogen's power to increase the energy and give fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind cannot fail to make a notable appeal to all residents in India who are so prone to suffer from these conditions, which are begotten by the enervating climate. By revitalising the blood and improving its quality, as well as by increasing the tone and strength of the whole nervous system and the general bodily functions, Sanatogen will also increase their stock of health, and make them better than they have ever felt in their life, for that is the common experience of those who take the preparation.
Sanatogen has the unqualified written endorsement of more than 12,000 doctors, among whom are the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe, including Dr. Ott, who was for many years his late Majesty's physician at Marienbad.
An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London,) Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."
Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The weather is feebly disturbed over the south-west of the Bay. The following rainfall has been reported:—Trincomalee nine inches ; Negapatam, one and a half ; Kodaikanal, half ; Tinnevelly, a quarter.
Forecast :—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Agra and Cawnpore.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind and north Rajputana while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Jaipur and Kotah.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in Central India West and considerably below it over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Indore and Surat ; night temperature is also low t most places.
The Central Provinces,—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is about the average. Temperature is generally in large defect.
The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below the average. Temperature is normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues considerably low everywhere.
General Remarks.—Negapatam reports 1·65" of rain, and every light showers have also fallen at Colombo. Cloud has decreased in the south-east of the Peninsula; sea still continues moderate at Madras and slight as Negapatam.
Fine dry weather prevails everywhere, except on the south Coromandel Coast where conditions still continue slightly unsettled.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time)on the 22nd November was 30·052 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided and disposed of the following short causes:—

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

In the suit filed by Dharamsey Bewan against Narsey Lalji and others, Mr. Munsiff instructed by Mr. S. B. Mehta appeared for the first and fourth defendants. The other defendants did not appear, and as they had not been served, their names were struck off. The defendants sent goods from Cutch for sale and the plaintiff paid them from time to time. The accounts were made up and a sum of Rs. 5,557 was found due.
His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR A BILLIARD TABLE.

In the suit filed by Messrs. John Roberts and Co. against Mr. Charles H. William, the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Naini Tal. Mr. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The plaintiffs had sold to the defendant a billiard table with accessories for Rs. 1,945 and had received Rs. 500 as part payment. The plaintiffs now claimed the balance.
His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,445 with interest and costs.

FORFEITURE OF A LEASE.

In the suit filed by Damodar Sunderdas and others against Munchershah R. Karanjawalla and others, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for defendants two and three, who were mortgagee in possession. The first defendant did not appear. Mr. Bhulabhai said that the suit was for a forfeiture of the lease granted to one Manekji E. Contractor, who had assigned the same to the first defendant, who, in his turn, had mortgaged the same to the second and the third defendants. The forfeiture was asked for owing to breach of the covenants.
Mr. Wadia consented to a decree being passed against his clients.
After recording evidence his Lordship passed a decree against the defendants as prayed for.

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY MARWARI.

In the suit brought by Dhulla Kupa against Syed Ahmed Abdul Rehman, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla appeared for the defendant and applied for a transfer of this case to the long causes.
Mr. Wadia said that he did not wish to oppose this application if his client was secured by an undertaking from the defendant that he would not alienate his property any further. Mr. Wadia said that when a Marwari came in Court, people made all sorts of allegations against him and in this case the defendant, a man over forty, alleged that his will was dominated by the Marwari and he was coerced to sign the promisory note. In fact the defendant had made payments from time to time. It was only the day before the hearing of the suit on the last occasion that the defendant had mortgaged his house to somebody and assigned all his bufalioes to his son.
Mr. Jafferbhoy said he was was not prepared to give any undertaking. The defendant had paid more than Rs. 4,000 to the plaintiff on four promissory notes when he had received about Rs. 2,000 only and yet he was sued by the Marwari for Rs. 1,944. The proper procedure for the plaintiff, he said, was to go to the Chamber Judge and ask for an attachment before judgment. Mr. Jafferbhoy also drew the attention of the Court that his client was charged 36 per cent. interest.
His Lordship transferred the case to the long causes and made no interim order.

SUIT BY DUNLOP TYRE COMPANY.

In the suit filed by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company against the Shri Brahadnamsal Motor Transit Company, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant-company and asked for a short postponement on the ground that his clients' written statement was on its way from Trichinopoly. Mr. Davar said that there was no doubt that the summons was served about three weeks ago, but as the company was busy they could not attend to it immediately. He was prepared to pay the costs of the adjournment.
Mr. Bahadurji opposed the application very strongly and said that the defendants had all along admitted the amounts of his clients' claim, but they were putting them off from time to time.
After hearing some further arguments, His Lordship refused the application.
The suit was for the motor accessories sold to the defendants. On an account being made up, Rs. 5,246 were found due. A decree with interest and costs was passed.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

In the suit brought by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited, against Rahimtoolla Alladina, Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.
Mr. Desai said that the suit was in respect of two consignments of sugar, of which the defendant had failed to take delivery. The sugar was sold at the defendant's risk. Rs. 2,661 was the deficit.
His Lordship passed a decree with interest and costs.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

In the suit brought by Nusserwanji E. Daruwalla against Framji Rustamji and another, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff ; the first defendant did not appear, while the second appeared in person and admitted signing a joint promissory note of Rs. 2,200, being the balance of purchase money, but said he had received no consideration. He had signed the note at the request of the plaintiff and the first defendant.
His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

POLICE COURT.

THE MOTOR CAR DEAL.

Mr Weatherall Acquitted.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered decision in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Arthur Alex Conway Weatherall with cheating Colonel H. Haggard in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,000. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, defended the accused.
His Worship in the course of the decision said that the statement that the accused had paid Rs. 1,000 as deposit to hold the car was not true, and therefore the only point for consideration was whether on the evidence it could be held that the accused dishonestly induced Colonel Haggard to send him the cheque. The evidence of Colonel Haggard showed that he had not suffered any loss in consequence of the transmission of the cheque to the accused and that he subsequently came to Bombay and purchased the same car direct from Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. for Rs. 5,000. It also showed that the cheque was not cashed by the accused and the money used by him in any way for his own purposes, so that no wrongful loss

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mit.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick.....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marmack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 22.

Australien ..... Monton .....
Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Blackmor .....2409 Knolt .....
Beme.. .....1899 Younger ..S. Shaw Wallace & Co
Calthness .....2222 Proctor.....Graham & Co
Croxteth Hall.....2435 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Clan Macalister.....3065 Makepeace.....J Finlay & Co
Clematis .....2329 Robinson.....
Devanha .....4785 Powell.....P & O Co
Elysia .....3994 Haig.....Graham & Co
Feliciana .....2785 Falck .....T Morrison &Co
Harpenden .....2802 Cromack.....
Hild.....719 Salvesin.....F F Campbell Co
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Imogen.....2446 Edward.....
Moorgate.....2433 Wisnom ..Killick Nixon & Co
Madura.....1723 Logan.....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar.....390 Nakhuda .....
Norfolk .....2506 Fulkley .....Graham & Co
Nairung .....2862 Corkhill...Asiatic Steam Navigation Co
Onda .....3610 Dagge .....M McKenzie
Pagenburn .....3160 Fishbeck...W&AGraham & Co
Quirinba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Saifi.....802 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Salette .....2391 Lewellin .....P & O Co
Umsinga.....1969 Robertson .....Natal...28 10... Graham & Co
Visigoth .....2613 Price .....
Zamora .....2323 Iwan.....
Kasara .....505 Elton .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmott.....M M & Co Steam
Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Lady Lewis	2146	Provo	Genoa	6 12	J Mackintosh & Co
B Caboto	2849	Schiffino	Calcutta	24-11	Florio & R S N Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	29-11	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Madras Coast	24 11	J Finlay & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Watson	Zanzibar	2 12	B & P S N Co
K Praesident	2086	Jacobson	Durban	23 11	A Strandes & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M Cresswell	2002	Buff	N F		W & A G & Co
N Virginia	2789	MacMorran	Baltimore	30 11	R A Willis
O Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
P Rotenfels	3590	Vanfreeden	Hamburg	23 11	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	22 11	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B Nager	23 11	Bo S NCo Ld
Bahauri	829	Ahmed	N F	23-11	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Dalemoor	Brahem	Cardiff, Oct 18
	Moshtari	Watson	Suez, Nov 1
22	Goalpara	.....	Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Beme, Younger, for Rangoon, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Moshtari, for Durban, &c.
" Dalemoor, for Liverpool, &c.
" Umsinga, for Liverpool, &c.
" Macgate, for Hull and Dunkirk,
" Coquet, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Maritime's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Colombo on the 21st instant for Penang and Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—19 bales wool J A Begbie and Co; 150 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 25 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 30 bales wool, H R Mijiathu; 51 bales wool, D Koondanmull; 70 bales wool, M Ramjidass; 75 bales Oomra cotton, Balli Bros; 20 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 33 bales wool and 48 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales cotton, A J Laljee and Co; 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 54 bales cotton, P Dewram; 2,000 cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co 1,040 cwts myrabollams A Khimjee; 78 bales wool, D Magju and Co.

Trafford Hall s—503 so waxed, J Lukhmidas; 800 cwts dinseed and 500 cwts fennelseed, B Krause 3,162 cwts oil cake, M Jafferbhoy; 520 cwts myraboli, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—12 bales cowhides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—10 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—150 bales oomra cotton, Ralli Bros ; 250 lbs rosa oil R Jeswandass and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co: 100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

Trafford Hall s—300 tons gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Elysia s—14 cwts Indian chutney H P Sethna and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—150 bales cotton, Guddam and Co; 150 bales cotton, the Bombay Company.

Trafford Hall s—100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bilbster s—320 bales oomra cotton, Volkart Bros; 232 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Coquet s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Shevrajpur Syndicate and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—77 cwts gum, Ratansee Dawjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Umsinga s—2001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR ODESSA.

Imogen s—703 cwts turmered, R Damji and Co.

FOR TORANTO.

Elysia s—90 cwts kafon kernel and 2 cwts chutney R Dewaej and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Lady Lewis s—3,507 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imogen s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 846 pieces deck planks, McKenzie Saw Mill Ld.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—102 bales oomra cotton, Ralli Bros,

Imogen s—267 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—113 3-4 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 56 cwts yellow colour and 84 cwts cashewnuts and and 58 cwt ghandi medicine euphonia R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—50 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 16 bales cotton, Nippon M K Kaisha ; 1,429 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, Nippon M K Kaisha ; 1,874 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—260 cwts Copiate, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—162 bales cotton, Nippone, M K Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—487 bales twists David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalemoor s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 700 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.
FLATS,
From Rs. 40.
OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.
SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.
GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.
All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,

HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX No. 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 4 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 0 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 23rd Nov. 1910.

INDIA AND TIBET.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, whose views concerning Tibet and whose action, after the close of the expedition, was restricted by the British Foreign Office, has just completed a remarkable account of the relations which have subsisted between India and Tibet from the time of Warren Hastings to 1910, to which is added a particular account of the Mission to Lhasa in 1904. When Sir Francis Younghusband's volume was passing through the press, a Parliamentry Blue-book appeared, containing much important information as to recent developments and what he had intended as only the account of our relations with Tibet, he accordingly expanded so as to bring the history up to the present time. Such a record was greatly needed for public information, for although Tibet is a near neighbour and frequently to the fore in transfrontier politics, comparatively few have more than the slightest acquaintance with the country and our relations with it, even since we lifted the purdah six years ago. His volume gives us a connected narrative of the attempt, protracted over 137 years, to accomplish a single purpose—the establishment of ordinary neighbourly intercourse with Tibet. "The dramatic ending disclosed is that, when that purpose had at last been achieved, we forthwith abandoned the result," tersely writes Sir Francis, and that opinion was largely shared at the time. And now that he is at liberty to offer some explanation as to the line of action he adopted, he takes the opportunity to place his views before us. The reasons of the abandonment of the result, as he terms it, were—firstly, the jealousy borne by Russia and England towards each other; and secondly, the love of isolation engrained in us islanders. Sir Francis Younghusband suggested that our aim should be to replace jealousy by co-operation, and, instead of coiling up in frigid isolation, we should expand ourselves to make and keep friendships. There is much in the suggestion and the view expressed as to the abandonment is undoubtedly the accurate one. Doubtless Sir Francis, who conducted the mission, felt very sorely when the advantages he had gained were relinquished, but he had no faith in dry treaties and demanded what Warren Hastings and Lord Curzon wanted—an agent at Lhasa which, he believed, was the only means by which friendly relations between India and Tibet could be secured.

Our mission was declared to have exceeded the limits of its responsibilities and, after six years of rumination, its leader admits himself fully conscious of having made mistakes in that part of the conduct of affairs which fell to him to discharge. "The exactly true adjustment of diplomatic with military requirements, and of the wishes of men in England with the necessities of the situation in Tibet," he writes, "could only be made by a human being arrived at perfection. Not yet having arrived there, I doubtless made many errors. I can only assume that, if I had never made a mistake, I should never have made a success. Likewise, in any recommendations for the future, I may often be in errors in detail, but in the main conclusion of substituting intimacy for isolation and effecting the change by personality I would fain believe I shall prove right." If Sir Francis Younghusband does not know what is wanted in Tibet, none of our countrymen does. Hitherto anything he advocated may have been regarded as more or less officially inspired, but now that he has retired from the service he has greater freedom and less responsibility, so his contentions may be accepted as the unrestricted statements of his own creed as regards the land of mysteries and as such they are certainly enlightening and deserving or the most careful consideration. We cannot but sympathise with him that the tangible result of his mission was relinquished, yet we are glad to note that he recognises some good was done by going to Lhasa. Before we went there the Dalai Lama refused to receive communications from the Viceroy and appealed to His Excellency to preserve his right of direct communication with us. Since the mission the suspicious and hostile attitude of the Tibetans has so far changed that they have now asked us to form an alliance and to send a British officer to their sacred city. "To attribute this change to the effects of the mission," modestly writes Sir Francis, "may not be justifiable. Much is due to the tactlessness of the Chinese treatment of the Tibetans. But the change in direction of Tibetan feeling was visible before we left Lhasa and there is good cause for assuming that if Lord Curzon had never despatched the mission to break through the Tibetan's reserve, they would have still been as inimical to us and as inclined towards Russia as they were six years ago." The conversion of our north-eastern neighbours from potential enemies into applicant allies may unquestionably be taken as one result of the mission.

Nevertheless some of the advantages to which the Indian Government attached most importance were abandoned and our future relations with Tibet, since we will not take sides with her against China, may prove as troublesome as those prior to the departure of the mission. We are reminded that before the mission, Russian influence, —not necessarily exerted with deliberate intention by the Russian Government, but existent nevertheless—was the disturbing factor; now it is the Chinese influence, exerted beyond its legitimate limits and with imprudent harshness. Either of these causes results in a feeling of uneasiness, restlessness and nervousness along our north-eastern frontier and necessitates our assembling troops and making diplomatic protests, and might require us permanently to increase our garrisons on that frontier. That is the practical point we have to consider. There is nothing of which we can complain if the Chinese are established as effective suzerains in Tibet, able to preserve order and willing to co-operate with us in a friendly manner. But if Chinese influence is exercised in such a fashion as to cause disorder and affect our interests adversely, then it is incumbent on us to take action. The day may come when British and Russian agents meet together at Lhasa and possibly their influence will prevent undue Chinese pressure. We have to find some means of doing this in the near future, for Chinese action at the present moment is causing unrest in Tibet which extends beyond her borders and affects our intervening neighbours to an inordinate extent. Sir Francis Younghusband reassures on the point to some extent for, says he, the present burst is expensive and the Chinese cannot afford necessary expenditure. What they want is to "save face." The Tibetans have been flouting them for years and the Chinese wanted to kick them. Probably that is the true explanation, but there is no reason why they should be permitted to disturb the calm of Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal.

UNIFORM. THE display of uniforms, political, naval and military, at His Excellency the Governor's levee, was sufficiently brilliant, yet lovers of gay garb could not notice without regret how much less striking are those now worn as compared with those of former years, and how rapidly the attractive is making room for the utilitarian. Even those uniforms which were seen on Monday are only donned once in a way, and many of them had ceased either to look fresh or to fit. And how can it be marvelled at when further changes are said to be in contemplation and one never knows what next we expect? According to a home paper, by last mail, a change which will not be for the better is the contemplated abolition of the helmet and a return to the old shako. That head-dress which was abolished in the British Army in 1878, is described as a cylindrical hat of varying height, averaging generally about eight inches, and made of lacquered felt or cloth, with a peak and with a tuft or feather (at one time twelve inches high) projecting from the top. It is of Hungarian origin—czakot is the original word—and was first worn by hussars from that country. France, which had some such regiments in her service, was the first country to borrow it. The pupils of the military school, the Ecole de Mars, adopted it in 1792. It soon superseded the tricorne, or three-cornered hat, and in 1806 became the general headgear of the infantry of the line. Other countries, including Austria, Prussia, and England, also adopted it, 1800 being the date of its introduction into our service. The shako was continually being altered through the first half of the nineteenth century until from a neat and comfortable cloth hat it had developed into a monstrosity measuring from the peak to the tip of the feather nineteen-and-a-half inches. In 1844 a smaller shako was introduced, known as the Prince Albert hat, being the design of the Prince Consort. This shape, with slight modifications, survived until the abolition of the shako. The shako, in an abbreviated and serviceable form, still forms the headgear of some corps in European armies, such as the Prussian rifle and marine regiment. Pondering over the shako, reminds a military writer of the fact that in the early part of the nineteenth century the British Army was most grotesquely clad. In 1811 the heavy dragoons wore cocked hats and plush breeches, and when in 1815 it was decided to introduce lancer regiments into the service, because the Poles were so famous for their skill with that weapon, the light dragoon regiments selected to become lancer corps and to dress like Poles. George IV., who uttered the dictum that in a military dress a seam was admissible but a wrinkle unpardonable was responsible for many innovations. The uniforms were so tight that the men could hardly handle their arms, and the helmets of the cavalry and guards were so high that the sentry boxes had to be heightened and in action they fell off. In the European army, the Prussian garde-du-corps still wear the peaked grenadier hat. But the palm for picturesqueness of uniform and equipment must be given to the Hungarian Life Guard Hussars who are arrayed all in red, with gold facings, gorgeous attilas (supernumerary coats hanging round the neck and over the shoulder), and light tan Wellington boots. In the French army, the Minister of War intends to abolish the red trousers and to do away with the Zouave regiments. The red trousers have become as typical of the French soldier as the red coat of the English, and are worn by all infantry and cavalry regiments of the line. The French nickname the army "les culottes rouges" —"the red-trousers,"—just as we call soldiers "red-coats," or a certain Hussar regiment of our own the "Cherry pickers" in compliment to the colour of their pantaloons and overhauls.

PORT OF KARACHI. THE trade of the port of Karachi as disclosed in figures published by the Port Trust in their annual administration account has been a somewhat fluctuating one, but on the whole shows that the last few years have been a period of progress. The total of exports and imports has now reached a figure of 4,476 lakhs, 2,474 import and 2,002 export, whereas five years earlier in 1905-06 the total was 3,175 lakhs only. The previous year to the one under report was rather bad, trade totalling 3,279 lakhs only. With this exception, however, there has been a steady rise, the previous best figures being those of 1907-8 when the total was 4,272 lakhs of rupees, 2,151 import and 2,101 export. Thus, on the whole, the trade displays satisfactory features and proves that the progressive policy of the Karachi Port Trust has not gone unrewarded. At the same time it is rather curious to note that with the exception of 1905-6 the earliest year quoted 1909-10 showed the smallest amount of, import trade, Rs. 2,002 lakhs compared with Rs. 2,165 lakhs and Rs. 2,151 lakhs in the two previous years, while the export trade took a distinct upward bound totalling 2,474 lakhs as against 1,114 and 2,101. During the year the Port Trust made a useful profit of three and a half lakhs, their receipts being Rs. 32,87, 241, and their expenditure Rs. 29,34,886. This is a very satisfactory figure and the Port Trust will find it pleasing to reflect that with the bumper harvest of this year the exports should make a further advance and give them a further increased profit, which will help them in providing future requirements and developments. During the past year the expenditure on capital works was nearly twenty-eight lakhs, and with 35 3-4 lakhs raised during the year for new works, the capital debt was raised by nearly Rs. 35 to a total of almost Rs. 148 lakhs. On the subject of the Trust's finances the Chairman says that :— "Their revenue, obtained so far without recourse to the imposition of generally increased scales of charges, is sufficient to meet all demands and enable them to raise the requisite loans for the much needed extensions of the Port. During the year a 50 lakh loan was raised which took the shape of a sterling loan of £333,000 taken up by the National Bank of India, Limited, at £93 10-6. The amount being payable by instalments running into 1910-11, the whole loan does not appear in the accounts of 1909-10. The Reserve Fund which in 1904-05 stood at Rs. 5,00,000 now amounts to Rs. 21,16,654 the whole of which is now invested in Government paper except the last additions of Rs. 1,43,294 which will be shortly so invested."

UNDER-WRITERS' LOSSES. A WRITER on Insurance matters in a Home Paper calls attention to the recent losses under-writers have sustained, after a long period of immunity from serious loss. According to him, the new tale of disaster began with the wreck near Capetown on October 24 of the new mail steamer "Lisboa" of the Portuguese mercantile marine, and although salvage operations are now being carried on, it is feared that hull-underwriters alone will be involved to the extent of at least £90,000. Then as a result of the cyclone in the Gulf of Mexico, the loss to Lloyd's and the companies will not be far short of £500,000. Of seven large steamers that were known to be in the vicinity at the time, two have been reported safe, three are badly ashore, and all hope has been abandoned as to the safety of the remaining two. The insurances at Lloyd's on one of them, the stranded liner "Crown Prince," which is declared to be a total loss, amounts to over £200,000. She was carrying a cargo of coffee and copper. There were, however, hopes that some of this may be recovered. As to the Strick liner "Kurdistan," which left Eastham for the Persian Gulf on October 18, great anxiety prevailed at the time the mail left, for she was then a week overdue at Marseilles, where she was to have discharged some 1,700 tons of coal. Her cargo includes about 2,300 tons of Manchester piece-goods, valued at £170,000, and with an insurance of £36,000 on the hull the total amount at stake cannot be much less than £225,000. Adding a number of other casualties to this list, the possible liability of underwriters in respect of a fortnight's disasters approaches a million sterling.

THE Patiala Arya Samaj Mandir is still in the custody of the State Police.

THE Inspector-General of Volunteers inspected the various Allahabad Volunteer Corps yesterday.

SIR JOHN HEWETT will arrive in Allahabad on the 29th instant for the opening of an exhibition on 1st December.

SIR HENRY AND LADY King have proceeded from Madras to England and the departure is much regretted by all classes of the community,

THE Punjab University Syndicate has decided at Monday evening's meeting that the next examinations should begin in May instead of March according to the new arrangement,

A Bramho Samaj has been established at Amritsar, of which the first anniversary was held from 19th to 21st instant. Several well-known Brahmos from Lahore joined in the ceremony.

A STRONG committee has been formed in Brussels to bring about the establishment of penny postage between Belgium and Great Britain.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

WHEN A. E. Wood went over to the ranks of the professionals, every sportsman expected we should see a series of interesting matches. The form of the old Essex Beagle appears to have frightened the professional cracks, however, and when one recalls how he won a ten miles amateur championship in 52 mins. 40 secs. and has a record, of about 14mins. 40secs. for three miles it is not to be wondered at that he is respected. There was a lot of talk about the ability of C. W. Gardiner to beat Shrubb's records from five to ten miles, soon after the Lewisham man defeated Dorando Pietri over the Marathon distance. It has got no further than talk however, and at the present time it almost looks as though we have seen the best of Gardiner. As no one appeared anxious to try conclusions with Wood, he has gone further afield, and it is to be hoped he will find some of the Canadian and United States cracks ready to take him on.

SHRUBB vs. WOOD.

It would greatly interest English sportsmen if Alfred Shrubb again donned the spiked shoes for the purpose of meeting Wood in a series of matches. Of course the latter has no chance with Shrubb on the best form of the Horsham runner, whose ten miles record (50 mins. 40 3-5 secs.) is 2 mins. faster than Wood has shown in public. Naturally Shrubb cannot be expected to keep his form for ever, and we shall never see him equal his past great performances. On the other hand, Wood is likely to still further improve, consequently a match between the pair ought to prove a much closer affair than their respective records would suggest. Both Wood and Shrubb are at their best from 3 to 15 miles, so that a series of matches at say, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 15 miles, ought to arouse great interest and provide splendid racing.

Wood may have the ability to run the Marathon distance, for he has the barrel chest so necessary in a great stayer, while he is also built on the lines of a long distance man. His action is rather too high for very long distance races however, but possibly he could cultivate the close to the ground stride, which is the ideal one for distance work. Touching on this, and just to show that there is an exception to every rule both W. G. George and W. Cummings had a high knee action. What is, perhaps, even more remarkable, is that G. Cartwright of Walsal, who holds the world's 50 miles running record, ran with a distinctly high bounding stride.

Before finishing with pedestrian matters, mention may also be made of the possibility of a match or matches, between R. Shilton of London, and W. T. Clark of Liverpool, the two ex-amateurs having expressed a desire to try conclusions.

BOXING.

It commences to look as though sportsmen will have to wait a long time before they see Jack Johnson perform in the ring on this side of the Atlantic. The champion must be "in clover" when he is able to decline an offer of £5,000 (25,000 dollars), for a match with Sam McVea or J. Jeannette in Paris. Mr. Hugh McIntosh is still hunting for the white champion to match against Johnson, but the present outlook is not very bright. The big men on this side are mostly of the "slugging" school, with the result that a winner one day may be knocked out himself in a return match. Pte. Smith, of the Royal West Kent Regt., who knocked out F. Drummond (when substituted for Gunner Moir) recently, was himself beaten on points in a ten rounds go with A. Harman of London, last Saturday. The winner was giving away weight to the light heavy-weight champion of the Army and Navy and he shapes well.

The news of the defeat of Con Kelly by Hank Griffen at Utica (U.S.A.) is disquieting. The Olympic wrestling champion is looked on as the chief hope among British boxers and it is to be trusted he will not be discouraged by the reverse. From all accounts, Kelly showed plenty of pluck, as becomes one of his race, so that he may yet make good. He has the advantage of being in splendid hands, which is half the battle, and considering the short time he has been at the boxing game, he has done very well indeed.

BILLARDS.

Melbourne Inman is the real thing among English billiard players just now. Although he was beaten by just over 1,000 points in his championship match with Stevenson, he got his own back the following week in a game of 9,000 up. Stevenson tried to concede 1,000 points start, but Inman won by 2,840, so that he could have given the start to the champion. Inman is now showing fine form against Diggle in a heat of the Burroughes Watts tournament and breaks of 279, 344, 327 and 404 in the earlier stages testify to his improved form. Inman and T. Reece have both entered for the championship and they will have to first contest a preliminary for the purpose of deciding which shall have the honour of meeting Stevenson next April. It was hoped G. Gray would also enter, but he evidently does not fancy his chance under championship conditions. Both Stevenson and Inman pointedly alluded to the championship when Gray threw out his challenge recently, but the young Australian has not taken the hint.

GRAY A BIG ATTRACTION.

Whether Stevenson and others are right or not in their contention that Gray's red ball play will eventually prove tedious to the spectators, the youngster is proving a big success in his first match in London. He is conceding G. Nelson 3,000 points in 9,000 up, and had the satisfaction of making a break of 590 on the first day. He followed this up with breaks of 889 and 603 and no previous instance can be recalled of such a satisfactory debut in the Metropolis.

FOOTBALL.

Rhodes scholars are likely to figure strongly in this season's Oxford University Rugby team. In particular much is expected of W. A. Stolz of California, who showed promise among the three-quarters last Saturday, when the Varsity easily beat Marlboro' Nomads. The American has great pace, (he is considered equal to 50 secs. for the quarter mile) and ought to develop into a fine winger—when he has learnt the art of giving and taking passes when well into his stride.

Harlequins simply outplayed Cambridge University on Saturday, and the Light Blues will have to improve rapidly to stand any chance against Oxford.

One of the best performances recently was the 6 points to 3 win of Richmond over London Scottish, the Richmond forwards (among whom S. N. Cronje of South Africa showed up well) fairly surprising the Scots.

Northumberland continues to do well in the Rugby County Championship, Cheshire going under by 17 points to 6, and Kent and East Midlands also gained big wins over Surrey and Middlesex respectively. Nor must one forget the brilliant win (27 points to 3) of Oxford University over the United Services side the first reverse of the season for the Services.

ASSOCIATION.

The Middlesborough team accomplished a grand performance by visiting Manchestar United and winning by 2 goals to 1, before 28,000 of the home supporters. The defeat of the leaders leaves Sunderland at the head of the First Division table, 16 points for 10 games and Middlesborough with 14 for 9 are now well in the running, the two—Sunderland and Middlesborough—still being unbeaten. The number of undefeated teams in the Scottish League has now been reduced to one, Aberdeen failing to suvive a visit to Partick Thistle. As Clyde, won on visiting Raith Rovers, the table is now topped by Clyde, the team also enjoying the distinction of being the only unbeaten one.

The third annual International between England and Bohemia was played at Prague on Saturday, the Englishmen winning by 2 goals to 1. This points to further improvement by the beaten side, as last year (at Ipswich), they went under by 10 goals to 1.

Mention must also be made of the victory of Scotland over Ireland in the League International at Belfast. The success (3 goals to 1) raises Scotland's victories to twelve, as against 3 by Ireland.

THE TURF.

The question of Tod Sloane getting his licence again crops up now and then, and once more the matter is attracting attention. One hears a lot about the present day jockey not being up to the standard of the famous horsemen of another period, the days of Archer, Fordham, Cannon, Wood, etc., so that, perhaps, it would do good if Sloane were given the chance of showing our young jockeys how to ride winners.

Now that several ex-jockeys have taken up training, no doubt they will see to it that the lads in their stables are taught horsemanship before they are trusted to ride in races. There is one thing that most sportsmen are agreed on, and that is the right of Maher and Wootton to be classed with the famous jockeys of other periods. Maher in particular ranks high, as shown by his percentage of winners to mounts, the figure of merit being 28·68 or better than one in four.

RACING.

The racing at Birmingham on Tuesday afternoon deserves special mention because of the close finishes, the first, second and fourth races ending in dead heats. At least the Judge could not separate the two leaders, though as a matter of fact, there is no such a thing as a dead heat, as the camera would show if it were called into use for the purpose of assisting the human Judge in close finishes. Wootton was concerned in two of the dead-heats and as he rode two other winners, the Anglo-Australian had a good day.

Good sport was the order at Newbury on Thursday, when Sir W. Coopers Halcyon narrowly missed winning the Autumn Cup Handicap, the Chambridgshire third only failing by a neck to steal off the final effort of Tor-Bay, the property of Lord Carnarvon. As the latter's Mustapha finished second in the Cambridgeshire, the two owners named have been clashing of late. Another interesting event yesterday was the Stanley Nursery at Doncaster, and judging by the manner Noorna landed the money, Mr. Lytham's filly ought to prove a real flier.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government has issued the following resolution :—

The statistics of agricultural stock for the Presidency proper show that cattle increase steadily, when there are no severe famines or other widespread causes of set-back. Thus between 1886-87 and 1893-94 there was an increase of about three-fourths of a million, or about 100,000 per annum. In 1896-97 there was a severe famine causing a drop of over a million (nearly all in the Deccan); a further small drop ensued in the second famine season 1897-98, of 178,000, but recovery at once began with the first normal year. Then came the great famine which affected Gujarat and Khandesh as well as the Deccan and Karnatak causing a drop of nearly two millions. In 1901-02 recovery again began at the rate of 200,000 a year a million being made up in five years (i. e., by 1905-06) and another 800,000 in the next four years (i. e., by 1909-10). To reach the figures of 1893-94, another one million increase must be obtained. This at the same rate will require another five years. The rate of increase for the last million may reasonably be expected not to fall back, at least until approximately the maximum figure is reached. During the period of recovery there have been epidemics of rinderpest, which have caused severe losses. These epidemics will it is hoped be less harmful than heretofore, as the operations of the Civil Veterinary Department extend and the value of their work gains in the appreciation of cattle-owners. If no severe famine intervenes the rayats' stock of cattle may therefore be fairly regarded as likely to reach by 1914-15 the figures of 1893-94.

It has been alleged that forest regulations have prevented the increase of cattle, but this seems to have happened nowhere, and despite these regulations and the increase of land in occupation there has always been sufficient grazing and fodder together to enable cattle to multiply. The lesson to be learnt from the figures is the vital necessity of storing fodder so as to lessen the heavy mortality which occurs in a severe famine.

CHOLERA AT BASRA.

Pilgrims Passports Refused.

THE following telegram from the Commissioner in Sind is published by Government:—

"British Consul, Basra, telegraphs" :—"Serious outbreak of cholera at Basra and unsatisfactory conditions of Lazaret, where 250 Indian pilgrims detained in cholera-infected quarters, render pilgrimage undesirable. Can you suspend provisionally? Please repeat to Government of Bombay. Would Government approve temporary refusal of passports to pilgrims via Basra?"

The following Resolution has been issued:—

The Commissioner in Sind should be informed that Government approve the proposal to refuse passports to pilgrims proceeding to Basra as a temporary measure. The Commissioner in Sind should keep himself informed of the state of affairs at Basra and report by telegram as soon as he considers that the issue of passports may safely be recommenced. The District Officers, Political Agents and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should be requested to warn pilgrims and other passengers intending to proceed to Basra of the prevalence of cholera there.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Prevention of Smoking by Juveniles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of Mysore, held in the public offices, Cubbon Park, at noon to-day, the Dewan, Mr. Ananda Row presiding, the Secretary reported on (1) the receipt of the Maharajah's assent to the Mysore Census Bill: (2) the receipt of a petition on the Mysore Limitation Bill.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty, First Councillor, then moved that the Bill to provide for the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possesion and sale of white arsenic in general be passed. The motion was duly seconded. Then another Bill to recognise the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras was moved and carried without discussion.

After the two minor matters had been disposed of Mr. Nunjundia, Second Councillor, asked for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of smoking by juveniles. The matter was first mooted at the M

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

TYPICAL EFFUSION OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

"Limehouse" Oratory at Mile End.

LORD LANSDOWNE SUBMITS RESOLUTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day a resolution, moved by Mr. Asquith allocating three days to the discussion of the Finance Bill, was adopted by 215 votes to 98.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe moved the second reading of the Parliament Bill. He reviewed at some length the history of the constitutional issue and the relations between the two Houses, and declared that Government's action was the outcome of the repeated action of the House of Lords. Detailing the provisions of the Bill, he laid stress on the fact that the danger of cataclysmic legislation was of the slightest. It was a misnomer to describe the Bill as establishing a Single Chamber.

Answering a questioner, he said, that the referendum bristled with difficulties.

Lord Lansdowne moved the adjournment of the House until Wednesday. He would have advised the second reading of the Bill, if there had been any opportunity of amending it. He would lay on the table of the House to-night, resolutions for the settlement of deadlocks.

Lord Lansdowne moves his dead-lock resolutions on Wednesday. They provide that differences on legislative measures shall be settled by a joint session of the two Houses, except in the case of matters of great gravity which will be referred to a referendum of the people. The Lords are prepared to forego the right to reject or amend money bills of purely a financial character, and questions of tacking shall be settled by a joint committee of the two Houses; the Speaker presiding, and having a casting vote only.

Mile End Speech.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George delivered a speech at Mile End last evening, which was eagerly anticipated in view of the famous Limehouse speech. He said the last election had enabled the Liberals to carry the Budget; the coming election would make it impossible for the hereditary House ever to reject another. He contrasted the productiveness of the Budget with the deficits experienced by protectionist countries, instancing Germany, which had been compelled to raise the Kaiser's salary owing to the increased cost of living. The Budget, he said, had found money for the Navy and for great social schemes, which would transform paupers into State pensioners like the Dukes. Yet it had been thrown out as an unclean thing, because it dared to touch that Ark of the Covenant, the land.

The Budget raised twenty-five millions yearly, without injuring business, and opened up a new era of prosperity because it unlocked the land. Yet the House of Lords rejects it. Tories professed that they were not worried by the Budget. Like certain savages, they were devil-worshippers, they must have a bogey. Their bogey to-day was the Irishman, framed in American dollars. He would like to know since when the British aristocracy started despising American dollars. In twenty years eighty million dollars had passed from America to Ireland to pay the cruel rack-rents of the landlords. Mr. Redmond had now obtained a sum which would end the domination of the landlords, but much of it was from Canada. Since when was Canada a foreign country?

Standard Hoisted at Nottingham.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George cited other bills rejected by the House of Lords to prove that this was purely a British quarrel, but Irishmen were interested therein as a part of the democracy. He said it was very significant that the fight between the Lords and the Commons had started at Nottingham, where the Royal standard had been hoisted of old in the fight between the Commons and the King. Mr. Lloyd-George denounced the Lords' reform proposals as being like the smile of a frosty morning, full of biting and poisonous sting. A referendum would mean that the nation would be fined two millions every time a Radical measure was proposed. The Lords were making a mockery of free institutions, and he continued "we are going to the country to end that for ever."

No free country in the world would look at our system. He pictured an imaginary mission to Australia to recommend our system of the House of Lords. If Australia asked how to get an aristocracy, he would reply, "I give you our oldest, consequently our best stock, because aristocracy is like cheese, the older, the higher. (Laughter). Our first quality was derived from a few Norman filibusters, who killed property-owners and levied death-duties at the rate of one hundred per cent. I say to you Australians, have you anything like that? They will reply, "We had bushrangers, but hanged the last of them before there was a chance of their founding a family. (Laughter). I could give them a second quality, who are living on the proceeds of the Church poor-boxes, which their ancestors robbed. If the Australians declined these I might spread out a few more of these goods, for the peerage is created out of the ignoble indiscretions of kings. But it would be hopeless and the Australians would say that they would rather have a Senate of kangaroos. (Laughter). If I went to Canada, I should be told that it had already had an ancient and idle aristocracy, but it was shut up in reservations to keep it out of mischief."

It was no use, the Chancellor proceeded, going to the colonies to recommend the adoption of such a ludicrous Senate as the House of Lords. It was no use trying to tinker with reform. They were past it. Even the Commons moved tardily in the matter of social reform. Why then have an artificial drag? "Let us clear the road," he said, "so that justice may have as easy access to the grey homes of the people, as to the palaces of the mighty."

LATER.

In the Lords debate Lord Salisbury explained that the adjournment was moved because they were not allowed to discuss the Bill. It was their duty to see that the country was not misled by the Government's procedure.

Lord Beauchamp was surprised that the Lords were running away after asking for the Bill.

Lord Rosebery said that the Government did not seem to realise that they were attempting to destroy the estate of the realm without replacing anything. The Lords claimed the right to present their own case without being gagged by an ultra-Liberal Government.

Lord Loreburn said that an immediate settlement was necessary.

Lord Pentland stated that the Government considered the adjournment equivalent to a rejection of the Bill.

Lord Selborne emphatically contradicted this. The debate was farcical; hence the course proposed.

The Unionist papers praise Lord Lansdowne's effective counter-stroke as presenting the clear issue between reform and revolution.

The Liberal press considers that it proves the necessity for an immediate dissolution as it is evident that the Lords did not intend to compromise.

Mr. John Burns, speaking at Battersea, said that the election result would be as good as in 1906.

Mr. Bonar-Law, at Manchester, admitted that the Constitutional issue overshadowed Tariff Reform,

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a manifesto to Birmingham Unionists, states that the Second Chamber and Tariff Reform are the issues.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held at Downing Street to-day. Only Mr. Mckenna was absent. This is expected to be the final sitting before the dissolution.

NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

Enquiry into English Complaints.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The *Times* understands that Japan is sending Mr. Yabe as Commissioner to England to study the Customs policy of Britain and dissipate objections to the new tariff rates and investigate the complaints of exporters. It is stated that Mr. Yabe will also visit other European capitals.

In an article the *Times* warmly commends the decision. It refers to Japanese recognition of the British claim to greater consideration and sincerely trusts the mission will lead to a modification satisfying both interests.

REBELLION IN MEXICO.

Serious Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Fighting has taken place in several quarters in Mexico. Two rebel successes are reported. The situation is serious. The Government has seized the telegraphs.

WELSH COAL STRIKE.

Reign of Terror in Rhondda Valley.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

There is a reign of terror in the Rhondda Valley. The strikers yesterday stormed a signal box, and held up and searched trains for blacklegs and assaulted strangers. An attempt to storm the station at Tonypandy yesterday evening led to a two hours' fight. The Infantry were called out, but the Police succeeded in suppressing disorders. Six policemen were wounded.

POSTAL REFORM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Samuel announced a series of minor Postal reforms, which are impending. They include a reduction in the telephone rates between London and Paris from 8s. to 4s.

CHARING CROSS BANK.

Liabilities of Three Millions.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A meeting of a thousand depositors of the Charing Cross Bank was held to-day, when the Official Receiver made a lengthy statement.

The liabilities are expected to reach three millions. The assets are estimated at £380,000.

The public examination will be held on January 26th.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales Beat South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the match between South Africa and New South Wales, the former scored 300 in the first innings and 198 in the second. New South Wales made 287 in the first attempt and in the second innings made 212 for seven wickets, winning by three wickets.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

India, the Cure for Scarcity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Buxton, at the Board of Trade, received a deputation of the International Cotton Committee. The Chairman of the English Employers' Organisation was also present.

Mr. Harcourt presided at the luncheon given to the Committee by the Government at the House of Commons, and read a message from the King welcoming the foreigners, and expressing deep interest in the prosperity of the cotton industry throughout the world.

Sir Edward Grey, proposing the toast of the International Cotton Federation, said he was anxious to encourage cotton-growing, not from a national point of view, but because of the benefit it would give to the whole industry. He hoped it would lead to reciprocity, and ultimately bring home to the nations a greater sense of their inter-dependence.

Lord Crewe received the Committee at the India Office.

Mr. Macara believed they would get the speediest relief for the scarcity of cotton from India.

Herr Lingen, Germany, said that the extension and improvement of cotton-growing in India was of the highest importance. Germany was the greatest consumer of Indian cotton after India and Japan.

Lord Crewe said he had not yet received the full views of the Government of India on the subject, but when they arrived, they would receive most careful consideration. He would be glad, if possible, to meet the Committee in any way on this question.

"AKASH" DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Judgment has been pronounced in the defamation case brought by Tuhiram, a Munsiff, against the "Akash", a vernacular newspaper of Delhi, which ceased publication some time ago after the sedition case against it was withdrawn. On tendering an apology, the Editor and the Printer were acquitted, but Pundit Umadutt, a pleader, who was found to be the author of the libel was held guilty and fined Rs. 250.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Mr. Weston's Responsibility.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day resumed the hearing of the Midnapore damage suit brought by Peary Mohun Das against Mr. D. Weston, and Mr. M. Huq and Inspector Guha.

Mr. Garth appeared in place of Mr. Ali Imam on behalf of the police defendants.

A conservancy overseer deposed to the alleged police torture of Surendra Mukerjee, who was an accused in the original bomb case.

Mr. Justice Fletcher wanted to know how evidence of this witness could be connected with Mr. Weston.

Mr. Dutt for the plaintiff said it would be evidence, if a conspiracy could be established.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Mr. Weston cannot be liable for every act done in Midnapore.

Mr. Dutt: He is liable if a conspiracy is established.

The witness was then cross-examined by the Advocate-General.

A PEON GOES MAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

A Government House peon who had suddenly gone out of his mind was sent to the Waterloo Police Station, where he was detained on Sunday night under surveillance. During the night he suddenly sprang out of his bed and attacked the constable on guard. Before the latter could realise or do anything the peon seized him and bit off his nose. Other constables rushed up and secured the man, who was immediately hand-cuffed.

The injured policeman was removed to Hospital. Yesterday the peon was produced before the Commissioner of Police, when he made an attempt to assault the European Inspector, who was holding him by the arm. Mr. Halliday directed the police to find out if any of his relatives would take charge of him, otherwise the peon will probably be sent to an asylum.

MOPLAH MERCHANTS' JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

A Calicut correspondent of a daily writes:—"Appalling weakness of the Calicut Bazar is becoming more evident every day and the past week witnesses the failure of another native merchant, Akrum Abdul Khader Saib. His Liabilities amount something to over Rs. 70,000, the largest creditor being the Bank of Madras.

FATEHGARH JAIL RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The Sessions Judge of Farrukhabad has taken up hearing of Fatehgarh Jail riot case and a number of witnesses described what occurred in their respective factories and what each of the leaders of disturbance had done. One witness, and old prisoner, named Gopal, said that he was sixty-five years of age and was undergoing a sentence of 25 years for a dacoity. The witness was much annoyed when he was asked if he had been punished in the jail for a breach of discipline.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

In connection with the Kheddah cases January 4th is being fixed for the first (known as the Anthrax case) charge against Clark, Birch and Gupta at the Chief Court Special Sessions and February 1st for the second case in which the charge is falsification of Government accounts.

LORD HARDINGE AND LORD MINTO.

Congratulations and Farewells.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha held yesterday evening it was resolved to send two telegrams, one to Lord Hardinge, the new Viceroy and the other to Lord Minto, the outgoing Viceroy.

The following is the text of the telegram to Lord Hardinge:—

"The Madras Mahajana Sabha greets your Lordship on the assumption of Viceroyalty and looks forward confidently to the successful and prosperous regime inspired by sympathy and fellow-feeling already expressed by your Lordship and by progressive liberalism and even handed justice."

The following is the wording of the telegram to Lord Minto:—

"The Madras Mahajana Sabha gratefully appreciate your Lordship's sympathetic administration and offers thanks for the reforms steadfastly carried out and invokes God's blessing on yourself and Lady Minto."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The following "Gazette of India" Extraordinary has been issued:—"The Earl of Minto will leave Government House en route for England at 12-40 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the 23rd November, 1910. His Lordship will leave with his suite by the special train from Howrah Railway station at 1 p.m. (Calcutta time) on that date. The Government of India desire that the same honours which were accorded to Lord Hardinge upon his recent arrival in Calcutta shall be paid to the Earl of Minto upon the occasion of His Lordship's leaving Calcutta after resigning his office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. A Guard-of-Honour of the British Infantry and a Guard-of-Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite to the grand entrance of the Government House. A Guard-of-Honour of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers will be drawn up at the Howrah Railway station and a Guard-of-Honour of the Indian Infantry outside the station. The route from the entrance of the Government House to Howrah Railway station will be by the Old Court House Street, Dalhousie Square, North Farlie Place, Strand Road and the Hoogly Bridge. The route will be lined throughout by the troops under the orders of General Officer, Commanding Presidency Brigade. A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the Earl of Minto leaves Government House and another Royal salute will be fired as His Lordship's special train leaves Howrah Railway station. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his personal staff, ordinary members of Governor-General's Council, the members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and all officers of Government (excepting those mentioned below) will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, such as the additional members of the Governor-General's Council as may find it possible to attend and other gentleman on the Government House list are invited to be present on the grand staircase. The Earl of Minto will be escorted from Government House to the Howrah Railway station by the Viceroy's Bodyguard, a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, a Regiment of the British Cavalry and the Calcutta Light Horse. The following Officers will be in attendance at the Howrah Railway station:—The Commissioner of the Burdwan division, one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the General Officer, Commanding Presidency Brigade with his staff, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Calcutta, the Magistrate of Howrah. The troops will not be withdrawn until the receipt of the orders to that effect.

Levee dress will be worn by the Civil, full dress by the Naval and review order by the Military Officers and by the troops on this occasion, and the morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear unifom.

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

Aga Mahmud, Persian Consul, on behalf of the Persian Community, has telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy tendering their sincere and loyal greeting and expressing their deep, satisfaction at His Excellency's arrival in India as the representative of the beloved ruler of the great British nation.

Private Secretary replied thanking the community for the message of welcome.

Another memos was also despatched from the Burma Muslim Society, praying the peace and contentment and prosperity might attend His Excellency's labours. The Society trust that His Excellency will be pleased to pay a visit to Burma at an early opportunity.

CHINESE DEPORTEE AGAIN DEPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

Gwa the Chinese Deportee, who was arrested by the Police for having returned to Burma after having been deported last year, will, under the orders of the Local Government, be put on board "Dongmoh" and deported on Saturday to Amoy.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Hashmat Ali Khan, a Police Sub-Inspector, who was committed to Rawalpindi Sessions by the Deputy Commissioner on alleged charges of unlawful detention and maltreatment, has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

PATIALA AND ARYA SAMAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A correspondent of a local daily writers:—"The Arya Samaj of Bhatinda asked permission of the Patiala State Council to hold their anniversary meeting. Long oefore the appointed time the Council enquired of the number and the names of the members of the Samaj and their programme at the anniversary. The necessary information was supplied but no permission arrived. The telegraphic remiadders to the Maharaja and the Council were sent but no reply was received.

MARRIAGE IN SAGAING.

Thirkell White—Broome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Eric Thirkell White, Andaman's Commissioner and elder son of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, was married to Miss Frances Broome of Weybridge on Saturday at Sagaing. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Garrud and the bride was given away by Mr. C. S. Pennel, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DACCA, Nov. 22.

In the Conspiracy Case to-day, the Court rejected an application from the defence for a further adjournment and committed forty-four accused to the Sessions under Sections 121A. 122 and 123. The accused Narendra Nath Ghose, Mukhtear, Tangail, was discharged.

LATER.

In the Conspiracy Case to-day, after reading out the committment order, the Court said:—

"Before we depart I should observe that the prosecution has been conducted all through with extreme fairness. I noticed many times the fairness of Mr. Gupta. I did not make any comment then, for they were no exceptions, but only the rule. I can understand with what difficulty and deligence the evidence have been procured and I can say that no time has been wasted, that could have been saved. As regards the defence pleaders I found them all polite and courteous. Of course, they as of duty sometimes raised some objections, but they were always reasonable and have been duly recorded. As regards the accused, though this long trial was no doubt tedious with them, yet they were always well behaved and civil.

Mr. Gupta conveyed to the Court on behalf of all present the thanks for the very kind observations of the Court and his ever kind response to the prayers of all parties throughout and Pleader Nibaran Chandra Guha also thanked the Court for its politeness, and patience all throughout the trial and expressed congratulation for being so kind and fair a judge in this important trial.

The Court then rose ordering that the list of defence witness should be filed before the Magistrate by the 10th of December.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE FOR CALCUTTA.

Town Hall Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The negotiations that had been going on between the India Government and the Calcutta Corporation to convert the Calcutta Town Hall into Parliament House seemed to have fallen through as the following resolution of the Committee will show:—

"The Corporation regret that they are unable to agree to the transfer of the Town Hall unless the Government will provide a suitable site elsewhere and also contrioute substantially towards the cost of the new building."

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

Tribesmen Burn their Fingers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The "Pioneer" writes:—It may be remembered that the Adam Khel was the section of the Afridis, which recently gave trouble on the Kohat border, their grievance being that they had lost money owing to the suppression of gunrunning from Muscat. They were not alone in their misfortune for the Kuki Khel, the Zikka Khel and others had foolishly put money into this risky business of traffic in arms and ammunition. The headmen as well as hambler members of the tribe had subscribed to the funds given to agents, who returned empty handed. It is to be hoped that the lesson learned last year will prevent any fresh venture of the kind."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

H. E. Sir George Clarke held a Reception at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, and as it was the first official function at Malabar Point since the Governor's recent marriage, it was natural that there should be a number of guests, which was considerably larger than ordinarily. The guests as usual entered the grounds by the upper gate in Walkeshwar Road and at Government House entered through the gold drawing-room and were received by their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke in the blue drawing-room. Europeans were announced by the Military Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, and Indians by Mr. Kadri, the Oriental Translator. The actual Reception lasted about two hours and the guests having been served with refreshments in a marquee in the grounds, left by the lower gate.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE further hearing of the Nasik conspiracy case was resumed at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday, before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Vishnu Sadashiv Joglekar, a broker, examined by Mr. Velinkar, deposed to his having gone to Mote Bazaar, Bombay, with Shanker Balvant Vaidya some time last year and having got a "sari" (gold neck ornament) melted in Dossabnai's factory. The gold was then sold in the bazaar. A pair of wristlets brought by Ssankar were also sold through witness to one Shankarlal.

Mervanji Burjorji Tavadia, a Parsi working at Dossabhai's factory, deposed to Shanker Vaidya coming to his shop with the last witness, but could not say whether he gave any ornament to be melted at the factory, as there was no entry in his books about it.

Sadashiv Mahadeo Diveker, a commission agent doing business at Kalyan, said on the 26th April, 1909, Shanker sold him gold for Rs. 175, and on the 13th June, 1909, a gold chain for Rs. 375.

Mr. Edward Fahey, lately judicial clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said the accused Dandekar was placed before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by a policeman from Nasik, and in consequence of instructions given by Mr. Aston, witness went with Dandekar and two policemen to the shop of Tarachand and Co., chemists and druggists of Grant Road. The shop was pointed out by Dandekar. Here Dandekar pointed to a flask hanging from the ceiling and said he had purchased similar flasks from that shop. A 'panchnama' was made and they all returned to the Esplanade Police Court with the flask. Dandekar then made a statement before Mr. Aston in his Chambers.

Kashinath Shamrao Pathak of the Nasik Police, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said about the end of the year 1907 he received orders to submit reports of the proceedings of meetings held at Nasik. He took notes of the proceedings of a meeting held at the Bhathis Dharmashala at Panchvati on the 8th October, 1908. He was not allowed admission into the meeting room. He took notes from outside the building where he could hear what was said inside. Among those present were: Vaman Sakharam Khare, pleader of Nasik, Ganesh Damoder Savarkar, Khushalsing Purdeshi, Saharam Dadaji Gore and others. Songs were sung from the New India Series, songs on Tilak and other song books. One song was in praise of Kudiram Bose. Cries were also raised for victory for "Shivaji Maharaj;" "Tilak Maharaj," "Kudiram Bose," "Paranjpe Maharaj," and "goddess of independence", and of "Banda Mataram." Witness recognised the voice of Khushalsing Purdesi, Gore and others.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

Belgian Airmen to Make a Tour.

MR. A. C. MACLAREN IN BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—India is fortunate in having as one of its pioneers in the art of aviation one of the foremost aviators of the day, namely, Baron Pierre de Caters, in whom the art is represented at its best. He is easily the best known sportsman in Belgium and is a nobleman who, being a large property owner, has devoted his life to all that is best in the realm of sport. Turning his attention to motoring when that auxiliary to modernism was coming to the front, he soon made his presence felt, and on his fine Mercedes car became a skilful and daring driver in all the International motor races. In the world's championship for motor boats at Monaco he easily won the championship. At Antwerp, he not only founded the Antwerp Automobile Club, but also the Antwerp Aero Club.

He learned to fly four years ago at Mourmelon under the tuition of Henry Farman and was thus the first Belgian gentleman to acquire the art, and as he was the seventh aviator in the world to obtain his Aero Certificate he can assuredly claim to be one of the Pioneers of Flight. Having thus qualified himself he erected an Aerodrome and laid out a flying track at one of his seats, S. Gravenwezel, where officers of the Belgian Army were instructed in the art. Captain de Montens and Captain de Sarteel may be cited as instances of the success that attended his efforts, as both these officers very soon acquired their Aero certificates. The Baron's first machine was a Voisin and with this he won many prizes at Berlin, Frankfort and Varsoire, winning at the latter place, Prince Tubermoriskys' cup of £500. Later he discarded a Voisin for a machine designed by himself and manufactured at Antwerp, and with which he has won innumerable prizes both at Stockel and Brussels, and which machine he is now bringing with him.

A GRACEFUL PERFORMER.

Baron de Caters will be accompanied in India by Mons Jules Tyck, a pupil of his, who won his spurs at the Baron's Aerodrome on a Blerlot Monoplane. This gentleman shewed an immediate aptitude for the matter and from the first made remarkable progress. So quickly, indeed, has he 'come on" that his name is now known in the world of aviation as being synonomous with grace, ease and skill. After accomplishing fine performances at meetings held at Varsoire, Milan and Bordeaux he beat the then world's record for height at Stockel reaching an altitude of 5,550 feet. One of the most noticeable features of Mons. Tyck's flights is the particularly graceful manner in which he manipulates his machine. Twice has he flown from Brussels to Antwerp a distance of 38 miles.

IDEAL COUNTRY FOR FLIGHT.

"To fly or not to fly that is the question." It seems to be a question, too, which is of absorbing interest at the present time. Whatever may be the solution of the problem, and whatever may be the attitude of one's mind as to the advisability of having "the bird-like power to fly," yet on one points all are agreed, and, that is, that India with its equable climate and its absence of freakish winds is an ideal country in which to put to test the various forthwith of the art of aviation. Here, then, is India fortunate in having as visitors two men, both of proved worth, and when at the end of this month they arrive with four biplanes and two Bleriot monoplanes, they are assured of a hearty welcome, and, indeed, they deserve it. It is an old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating", and here we have two men whose records in the past are the best assurance for their future performances. It is extremely possible, nay even probable, that with conditions so alluring and prospects so inviting, India will be exploited by many, who will seek to make reputations under such fair conditions, but in Baron de Caters and his lieutenant we have tested and tried aviators. Men whose performances under trying conditions in the past are the best criterion of the success they are bound to achieve 'neath an Orient sky. And this is really more important than may at first sight appear. What the future may hold is all unknown. It is not ours to prophecy or even to imagine. We can but do our best under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, and in the environment that immediately surrounds us—the rest is not in our immediate control, but that which is of supreme interest is, that in the introduction of this the newest art we should have it exploited in India by those whose claim to do so is based on no ephemeral laurels, but on undeniable achievements, and herein Baron de Caters and his co-frere are on sure ground. May success be theirs! The lessons of pluck and fortitude that such flights always inculcate are sure to have their due effect. The enormous possibilities of the aeroplane in India are sure to be forced to the front. What journeys can be made by this mode of progression over ghats and jungles, where railways or motors are an impossibility. How useful for scouting purposes in time of war or in the cases of border raids or frontier skirmishes. What a vista of possibilities in the visiting of Ruler by Ruler or Prince by Prince!

Surely the possibilities thus opened up are endless. And as Baron de Caters has in his contemplation the touring throughout India, the various Rulers will have an opportunity of inviting him to come and bring his machines and give ocular demonstrations, not only of the various possibilities of flight, but also of the ease with which the art can be acquired and the machines manipulated especially by those, who have as a foundation any idea of motoring. For Baron de Caters intends his visit to be not merely an ornamental one but a pre-eminently useful one. Not only will he and Mons. Tyck give demonstrations themselves, they will be willing to give instruction to others, so that the Rulers and Princes and those in authority everywhere will be able to see how far in advance of any other country is India for flying. At present aviation is somewhat in its cradle, but the infant is growing rapidly and men like Baron de Caters are but precursors the heralds of a new adjunct to man's even increasing knowledge. What that may portend only time shall show.

"Not till the hours of light return
All that we build shall we discern."

A WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER.

Mr. A. C. Maclaren, whose address during this visit is care of King, King and Co., Bombay, whose name is so well known in India (and over the world too for that matter) in the realm of sport, is helping Baron de Caters in his plans. Mr. Maclaren was coming to India in any event somewhat later on in the season to help matters along in regard to the forthcoming visit to England of the team of Indian cricketers, but he has come out now somewhat earlier in order to take a share in helping the arrangements for Baron de Cater's tour. Mr. Maclaren is already well known to many of the Native Rulers and Princes, and his introductions and experience will be extremely helpful.

MR. MACLAREN AND THE INDIAN TEAM.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" asked Mr. Maclaran for his views in regard to the proposed Indian Team for England. The Lancashire cricketer, however, replied that as he had had no experience of Indian cricket or cricketers during the last six years, he could not in any way fore-tell whether the Indian team would meet with success in England or not. He went on to say that, in his estimation, county cricket in England was below the standard of former years and that some counties were undoubtedly weak. Speaking without knowledge of the selected team, he did not feel able to make any comparisons and would rather not express any decided opinion on Indian cricket, until he had seen the game played in India. The state of the climate at home, when the Indian team made its tour, would, in his opinion, have a large influence on the results thereof. Incidentally, Mr. Maclaren remarked that the son of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, now at Oxford, was a remarkably good batsman, and, from Mr. Maclaren's knowledge of Indian cricketers, would rank amongst the foremost of them.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG, Whitworth and Co. have enclosed an immense area of land at Walker-on-Tyne for their new naval ship-building yards.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Proposed Eastern Avenue.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman, presiding.

Consideration was given to an application for the purchase of a small plot measuring about 99 square yards at Gamdevi Street, from the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet. The applicants wrote to the Chairman that they would not build upon the plot which they would keep open permanently. They offered Rs. 10 per square yard. Some of the members raised the point, whether they could sell the plot outright and whether the plot was one through which access was obtained to other properties Further consideration of the matter was adjourned.

PROPOSED EASTERN AVENUE.

The Board then considered the Chairman's motion in connection with the proposed Eastern Avenue and concerning the width of the road, which has already been published in these columns. The chairman's proposals read as follows:—

1. To get an idea of the widths in the proposed avenue start from Money School along Carnac Road which is 100ft. broad, 16 footpath + 68 road + 16 footpath; the south section of the Eastern Avenue (Crawford Market to Lal Bagh) will be 15+70+15.

2. Turn up Hornby Road by Crawford Market. Up to Municipal offices this is 17+80+17=114 and thence to Floral Fountain 24+65+24=113.

Turn down Esplanade Road. Up to Queen's Statue this is 25+80+25=130.

The middle section of the Eastern Avenue (Lal Bagh to Elphinstone Road) is 15+90+15=120. The total breadths is 6ft. or 7ft. more than Hornby Road and 10ft. less than Esplanade Road, but the carriage way is much broader and the footway much narrower than in these last two roads.

3. Continue down Esplanade Road to Money School. From Queen's Statue the road is 35+65+50=150 with two lines of trees. The north section of the Eastern Avenue (Elphinstone Road to Sion Causeway) will be 15+120+15=150 with four rows of trees, two pairs of tramway lines and two strips of grass each 18ft. broad. There will be two carriage ways each 32ft. broad against Esplanade carriage way of 65ft.

4. Throughout the Eastern Avenue there will be a central reservoir raised above the rest of the road or perhaps railed off except at crossings for fast trams footpaths 15ft., broad (5ft. unpaved with electric cables, water pipe drains, gas pipes, etc., below and the remaining 10ft. paved with arcades in some parts), and roadway on either side of the tramway. The Tramway will take up 20ft. Each roadway will be 25ft. broad in the south section of a avenue and 32ft. broad in the middle and north section.

5. The widest existing carriage way between tramway and footpath is 32ft. in Esplanade Road from Floral Fountain to Wellington Fountain and in Hornby Road from the Municipal offices to Crawford Market; but here carriages can get on to the tram lines whereas in the Eastern Avenue they can't. Further there are shops only on one side in that part of Hornby Road where as the Eastern Avenue will have shops on both sides.

6. The next widest carriage way between tramway and footpath is 26ft. in Carnac Road, one foot more than in the south section of the Eastern Avenue, which joins Carnac Road at Crawford Market. There is no great traffic in Carnac Road and shops are only one side of the road.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

Of the existing roads "free of trams" the one most used by carriages and motors is undoubtedly Queen's Road, 10 plus 50 plus 10. Here the carriage way is of the same width as in the road 15 plus 50 plus 15 (proposed to be called "King's Road") from new Queen's Road via Chunam Kiln Road, Gilder Street and Jacob's Circle to Lal Bagh.

8. Queen's Road is none too broad, nor will King's Road be. "Both should be kept permanently free of tramways"; and it seems to me essential that when the tramway is reached at Lal Bagh, the carriage way which is to meet the traffic from King's Road as well as that from the southern section of the Eastern Avenue should be considerably broader than the two 25ft. strips which will alone be available if the Eastern Avenue is not to be broadened at this point. For this reason, I propose to raise the breadth from 100ft. to 120ft., so, that on either side of the tramway the carriage way may be 32ft. broad, the same breadth as in the northernmost section (the Boulevard) and in parts of Hornby Road (vide para. 5). The remaining 6ft. will be distributed between two raised strips each 3ft. broad on either side of the tramway to provide room for two rows of fine trees.

9. Another reason for having a broader road from Lal Bagh northwards is that there are in the morning and evening crowds of people going to work in the mills and railways, workshops along the Supari Bag Road. The effect of this crowding is much the same as in the Null Bazar section of Sandhurst Road where it is quite difficult to get through in a motor, although Sandhurst Road is 80ft. widened the actual roadway 56ft., without tramways.

10. In the northernmost section the raised strips besides the tramway will each be 18ft. broad and will be turfed and provided with seats: in other respects, the Boulevard will be just like the 120ft. section.

MR. WACHA'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the greater part of the insanitary localities of the city demanding urgent improvement still remained neglected, and that the Board should leave out of their purview of consideration the projects which had for their objects the enlarging of the existing and the building of the new roads.

Mr. Wacha, moving the amendment, said:—In the first place it is a matter of regret to me to have to state that the Trustees are giving the go-by more or less to the fundamental object for which the Trust has been established, namely, the sanitary improvement of the town, while rushing through schemes having for their object the expansion of existing roads and the construction of new ones. It is no obligatory duty on the Trust to provide extended means of communication. I think that we should set about completing the sanitary regeneration of the town. There can be no doubt that the improvement of many an insanitary locality in the town is still a crying necessity. Part of the financial quandary in which the Trust finds itself to-day is undoubtedly in reference to the so-called "ventilating shafts" constructed in the city, those costly arterial roads and for which there was no urgent or even paramount necessity. They are in my opinion of extremely doubtful utility. At any rate their construction might have been reasonably postponed till the main object had been accomplished. But whatever may be the errors of the past, to me it is a matter of regret that even now no lesson should be learnt which costly experience has taught. At any rate, I deny that our chief work is the expansion of existing and the construction of new roads. Hence the post-haste with which we are egged on by the highest authorities to push forward with them blindfoldedly is highly objectionable. For all the existing resources of the Trust are insufficient, and will be found insufficient even later on, for the purpose in view. Unfortunately the Government seems to be carried off its feet to make a new Bombay with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd.

The Chairman protested against the insinuation that Government officials had proposed schemes without careful thought. He and his predecessors had given their best consideration to the matter. They were acting in the best interests of the city. They should provide not only for present traffic but for all the traffic and sanitary requirements of the future. He thought they should have the maximum width in the road that they could afford, and that if they erred they should err in making the roads too wide instead of in making them too narrow.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said, that the Sandhurst Road and Princess Street schemes were quite in accordance with the duties of the Trust. They were sanitary as well as communication schemes.

As to the Eastern Avenue, there were to be three roads including the one in the middle for tramway lines. Thus they would have actually two roads, each 32 feet wide. He was of opinion that instead of having the three roads as proposed in the Chairman's motion they should have a hundred feet wide road on the lines of the Hornby Road so that the road occupied by the tram lines could also be available for other traffic.

Further decision was adjourned.

BOMBAY CORPORATION BUDGET.

Increased Credit Balance.

The annual budget estimates of the Bombay Corporation have just been issued by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Cadell in his introduction to the statement says :—

Including the minimum balance of one lakh required by law, the "surplus cash balance" at the close of the year 1909-1910 stood at Rs. 7,93,687 (vide page 56 of the Administration Report for 1909-1910). Against this balance have to be put the following liabilities subsequently incurred :

	Rs.	
Additional grants sanctioned by the Corporation up-to-date	.....	1,75,457
Additional grants recommended for sanction by the Standing Committee	.....	30,887
Further grants required	.....	...
(a) Estimated payments to be made to C. I. Trust under Section 73 of Act IV of 1898.....	1,29,000	
(b) Miscellaneous	23,656	
	1,43,656	
		3,50,000

I estimate that during the year the accretions to these funds in the shape of increases in revenue and savings in expenditure will amount to Rs. 5,50,000 as noted further on in Revised Estimates for 1910-1911. Allowing for the budgetted excess of income over expenditure for 1910-11 of Rs. 5,751, and including the minimum of Rs. 1,00,000 required by law, the opening balance of the year 1911-1912 is estimated at Rs. 10,29,338 (Rs. 7,93,587 plus Rs. 5,80,000 plus Rs. 5,751 minus Rs. 3,50,000). Notwithstanding this considerable increase in the balance, I think that in view of the figure of our expenditure, which is now estimated at close on Rs. 1,20,000 per annum, it is not in excess of the reserve which should be maintained. We seem to have arrived at a period in our financial position when the growing expenditure can be met from our available sources of taxation, but with the knowledge that heavy loan works expenditure will in the near future make serious demands upon our revenue, the necessity for the conservation of our balances at the figure to which they are being now built up will I have no doubt be realized.

In recent years famine conditions and the increased cost of living in Bombay have more than once necessitated our entrenching on our surplus balances. During the year 1910-1911, owing to the depleted state of our reserves, it was thought advisable to make a special provision of Rs. 1,50,000 for "Grain Compensation." This provision had fortunately not to be utilized, but it is advisable to be prepared for such disturbing factors, which may arise at any time. While therefore not creating a special reserve fund for famine conditions in our accounts, it would be well to understand that our reserved balances are earmarked to the extent of say, Rs. 2,00,000 for such unusual and unforeseen charges; so that except under the most untoward circumstances, it will not be necessary to resort to extra taxation to meet such uncertain expenditure in future. With the inclusive of this sum, our reserve balances should not in my opinion, be allowed to fall below a minimum of Rs. 11 lakhs.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1910-11.

Details of the revised estimates will, as usual, be incorporated in the final estimates to be submitted towards the close of December. On the data at present available the following variations on the original budget estimates are anticipated :—

Income.	Rs.
General Tax	+1,41,000
Halalkhore Tax	+ 8,000
Water Tax	+ 20,000
Profit on Municipal Workshops ...	— 10,000
Interest at 3 per cent. on the Corporation Lands made over to the C. I. Trust	+ 26,000
Interest on Surplus Loan and other balances	+ 15,000
Total Rs.	+ 1,70,000

Expenditure	Rs.
Fire Brigade	— 5,000
Water Works Department ...	— 15,000
Health Department	— 1,20,000
Debt	— 1,20,000
Grain Compensation	— 1,50,000
Total Rs.	— 4,10,000

INCOME FOR 1911-1912.

Notwithstanding the comparatively heavy increase of about Rs. 3,00,000 in the estimated expenditure for 1911-1912 over 1910-1911, I have not found it necessary to propose any increase in taxation, but have suggested, with a view to an equilibrium between water works income and expenditure that the rate for water supplied for trade purposes should be reduced from 8 annas to 7 annas per 1,000 gallons, thus reducing the income from this source by Rs. 50,000. I have thus provided for a total water works revenue of Rs. 19,55,000 against Rs. 20,11,000 realised in 1909-10, when taxation was at a higher level.

The "general tax" I have retained at its present level of 16 5-8 per cent., but have estimated a yield therefrom of Rs. 47,60,000 against Rs. 45,94,000 in 1910-1911.

Excluding an anticipated increase of Rs. 83,705 from the revision of the assessable value of Government properties, the growth in the assessable value of properties on which the general and fire tax is levied has been taken, as last year, at 16 lakhs—a figure which I think will be attained, in view of the steady progress of the city. The total income at the revised rates of taxation is placed at Rs. 1,20,27,000 divided thus :—

Taxation Proper	Rs.	72,75,500
Service rendered	,,	32,31,000
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous	,,	15,20,500
Total.....	Rs.	1,20,27,000

EXPENDITURE FOR 1911-1912.

Against an income of Rs. 1,20,27,000 the budget estimates of expenditure have been prepared for a total sum of Rs. 1,19,86,552 against Rs. 1,17,39,249. This shows an advance Rs. 2,47,303, while the approved budget of 1910-1911 showed an increased of Rs. 8,78,447 over the sum provided in the previous year. The variations in the estimate for "general superintendence," "assessment and collection," "fire brigades," and "public gardens," call for no special remarks. In the Public Works (Engineer's) Department it has been necessary to budget for an increase of Rs. 1,95,912. The items making up this sum are principally as follows :—

Mechanical Branch	Rs.	18,548
Drainage New Work	,,	31,557
Water Works, Ordinary Branch	,,	57,141
Streets and Buildings.....	,,	75,730
Total.....	Rs.	1,82,976

The increase in the "Mechanical Branch" is due to the necessity of appointing an engineer to look after the complicated machinery of the new projected pumping station at Love Grove, to more stores and fuel being required to cope with the increased pumping work and to the substitution of electric for steam power at Colaba Compressor Station.

In the "Water Works Department," it is essential that the grant for meters should be increased by Rs. 20,000, if the present unsatisfactory state of the stock of meters is to be remedied, and Rs. 34,000 are required to complete the repairs to the filter beds and reservoir at Bhandarwada. The need for more efficient lighting has been recognized by the Corporation and has necessitated an increase of Rs. 36,000 in the grant for lighting; Rs. 10,000 more have been provided under "Watering by Carts, etc.," as the grant has been found inadequate. If to this total of Rs. 46,000 be added a necessary increase of Rs. 25,000 under "repairs and maintenance of roads and footpaths," the total increase of Rs. 75,730 in "Streets and Buildings" is practically accounted for.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The "Health Department" on the whole shows an increased expenditure of only Rs. 21,808. The most important change in this Department is the extension of the system of steam traction for the removal of rubbish for bullock traction. 309 pairs of bullocks are proposed to be reduced and a very large number of cartmen. It is also proposed to purchase five more steam wagons, making 10 steam wagons in work and reserve. The necessity for increased expenditure under "New Works" will be found dealt with under that heading later on.

I have found it necessary to increase the wages of bigaris and men of that class, owing only Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8-0, and to provide for the payment of the loading men at Mahaluxmi siding at Rs. 11 p.m. These proposals were omitted in the proposal forwarded to the Standing Committee in my No. 18058 of 26th September, 1910, but further consideration has convinced me that the increased outlay is far and indeed inevitable.

Municipal Debt.—The proposed provision is Rs. 33,29,900 against Rs. 33,27,618 in 1910-1911, The full interest and sinking fund charges payable on the 30 lakhs loan raised for overbridges have been provided, entailing an increase of Rs. 45,000, and Rs. 35,000 are estimated as required for interest on the 30 lakhs to be raised in 1911-1912 against Rs. 20,000 in 1910-1911 for a 20 lakh loan. The discount charges on loans raised have, however, in view of the rise in the market value of our securities, been reduced from Rs. 1,00,000 provided for a 20 lakh loan to Rs. 40,000 for a 30 lakh loan. The net result is that the total interest and sinking fund charges for the two years are practically the same.

Fire Insurance Fund.—Very considerable additions to our block account are being made in the shape of accommodation for the Health, Engineering and Fire Brigade Departments. Instead of providing for the insurance of such properties by outside agency, I think the time has arrived when we should endeavour to accelerate the creation of an insurance fund sufficient to be regarded as a reasonable precaution against losses sustained by fire and other accidental causes. I have accordingly proposed the increase of our yearly contribution under this head from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000.

PAYMENT TO CITY TRUST.

With the rise in the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City the contribution to the C. I. Trust under Section 72 of Act IV of 1898 has automatically increased and stands at Rs. 8,65,000 against Rs. 8,35,000 in 1910-1911.

The rebate due to the Trust under Section 73 of Act IV of 1898 has in consultation and discussion with the Chairman of that body been estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 payable on 1st December, 1911, against Rs. 1,000 provided in 1910-1911. Against this payment it may be mentioned that a sum of Rs. 41,000 is due by the Board to the Municipality under Section 68 of Act IV of 1898, and has been duly provided for in the income of the year.

New Works.—Many years ago the Corporation decided that the expenditure on "New Works" under Rs. 20,000 should be limited to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. This sum bore then a far higher proportion to the total expenditure than it does now, and the demand for small works, principally of a sanitary nature, has also greatly increased. The sum then decided is not therefore equal to present requirements, and has been constantly supplemented by extra grants. Thus the expenditure on this head during 1908-1909 totalled Rs. 1,58,602 and in 1909-10 amounted to Rs. 1,66,055. A reference to the Budget for 1910-1911 will show that a provision of Rs. 90,606 only was made in that year, and that works costing Rs. 1,08,306 were not provided for, though admittedly necessary. Taking further into consideration the declared desire of Government that minor works should be financed, as far as possible, from revenue sources, it seems clear that a limit of Rs. 1,00,000 prescribed years ago can no longer be taken as even the normal standard for this expenditure.

Anticipating the acquiescence of the Standing Committee and the Corporation in the necessity for increased expenditure in this direction, I have provided a sum of Rs. 1,73,442 under this head in the budget estimates for 1911-1912.

It is preferable to do this as the finances allow of it, than to meet the cost of necessary works by the constant additional grants from the surplus cash balance.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 10,69,786 thus:—

Opening balance ...	... Rs.	10,29,338
Income for 1911-1912	... ,,	1,20,27,000
Expenditure for 1911-12	... ,,	1,19,86,552
Excess of income over expenditure	... — Rs.	40,448
Closing balance	... ... Rs.	10,69,786

RECENT LAHORE EXHIBITION.

A Financial Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The anticipation that the Lahore Exhibition would be financially successful is more than borne out by the final adjustment of accounts, which is now almost complete. Not only has the exhibition paid its way but a substantive balance, amounting to several thousands, is left in the hands of the Exhibition Committee, which will now be returned to the Local Government. The Local Government guaranteed up to one lakh, of which forty-nine thousand was drawn by the Committee and thirty thousand was earmarked for the Minto Park and now it may expect to recover a portion of the money advanced to the Committee.

FIRE AT ARGYLE ROAD.

Last night about 11 o'clock a fire was observed by a pedestrian passing from the street, in a godown, situated in Cullian Street, Aryle Road, Information being given to the Fire Brigade, several engines arrived at the scene of the fire, and extinguished the flames. The godown contains bags of myrabollams, belonging to one Khimji Kessowji. The damage done by fire has not been ascertained.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd November 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	21	11	35 p.m.	9	20
Teheran ...	22	1	10 p.m.	1	15
Suez	22	1	30 p.m.	1	9

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Bhamo route to China between Shashi and Hankow restored (22-11-10).

SIR Rufus Isaacs had in mail week completely recovered from his recent illness and resumed his legal work.

A MAGNIFICENT "Book of Welcome" was presented to Miss Ellen Terry at the conclusion of her lecture at New York on the "Heroines of Shakespeare." The theatre where she lectured was crowded with ladies of fashion and men eminent in American public life. In honour of the actress an original poem by Mr. Percy Mackay was recited. The "Book of Welcome" contained a long list of signatures, including those of Mr. Taft, Mr. Gaynor, and Mr. Morgan. It is dedicated "to that incarnation of poetic harmony we call Ellen Terry—enchanting unapproachable, imperishable, beloved of the English-speaking stage."

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING NOTES.

By the last mail came a regular contingent of bookmakers, including Gutmann, O'Gorman, Turner Robinson and Bash as well as the jockey Whalley. Whalley has had a wonderfully successful time at Home since the last Bombay season, having ridden something like twenty-three winners as well as annexing the chief item of the fashionable Ostend fixture. He refused a retainer of £1,000 to go to Germany and, as I hear, he has shewn up by no means even indifferently with such cracks as Maher at the finish, he will probably shew them in Calcutta at Christmas time that he has considerably improved since being so prominent there last year. Nots little disappointed at having to miss the Army Cup week at Lucknow, he left for Calcutta by Sunday's mail, and will probably soon be snapped up by some owner to ride in the Cup. As I hear Murdison not to ride. Whalley will possibly get on the previous winner, Retort.

These arrivals, added to the fact that all the newly imported horses have already been put into work, are sign enough that everything is in readiness for the important Calcutta Meeting. It is, therefore, natural enough that the Trials and Viceroy's Cup form the chief theme of most of the racing "gup," and, with so many now in the country with a reputation, these events have a much more open aspect that is usually the case. Last year a good many were fancied at different times such as Peru, Bantock, Neith, &c., but their breakdown reduced the field to a comparatively mediocre one, which one hopes will not be the case now. We may look for many fluctuations in the market as the time for the big races draws near, and the new ones shew how the climate suits them and how they stand solid work. At present, of course, prices have been fixed according to what we know of Indian form, and Soultline and Fizz respectively are at the top of the lists. Soultline stood out so much on his own over any distance up to a mile last year that even his poor condition and failure to run anything like up to public expectation in Poona, cannot shake off the general feeling that he will repeat his success in the Trials. Rumour has it that he is already looking better, and if reports of his work continue favourable, it would seem wiser to bold to him rather than trust to past performances of those we have never seen run. Tangaroa has returned to India looking as well as ever. At Home the handicapper treated him with great respect on the way in which he invariably cut out the pace. I am told that he would have won races had he been kept there long enough to get at least a reasonable weight, and that if Soultline is not quite himself we need look no further than Mr. Galstaun's black. Lumination won so readily over seven furlongs that here also must be one who has a chance, and Fizz ran on so well at Poona that there are several good judges who favour him for the double event. That the chestnut should have beaten Retort in the Cup seems to be an accepted fact. We know Fraser to have been unwell and too weak to hold him nearing home, besides which we found proof enough of his superiority in the handicaps which immediately followed that race. He suffered from a bruised heel, which meant his going ons short of work in his first few engagements during the recent meeting, but after what we saw in the Western India Stakes he would seem now to be a distinctly improved horse. To cut out the mile and a quarter with 9st. 12lbs. on his back in 2 mins. 9 3-5 secs. record time for the course, speaks for itself; and here again it would seem more sound to go on what we know, than on what we hear of track gallops. How Retort has fared in the interval we have not been able to judge, but she will have to be improved to win, and it seems safe to say that only if one of the recently imported ones strikes good form can Fizz be beaten. A remarkable number of wins for one season has been recorded by Coat-of-arms, the American chestnut, and there are quite a number who think him capable of pulling off either of the big plums. That he can both stay and sprint is evident, not only in races but on the track where he has been 'picked up' at various stages by the best in the stable and beaten them all, and, though he has not done enough yet to justify much confidence, there is no getting away from the fact that a certain amount of consideration is due to him.

Prince Rupert has, of course, created more of a stir than any of those brought out with a view to annexing the big race, and that one of the most promising three-year-olds in England should have been bought for India is a very great fillip to our racing. In giving £2,000 for him Mr. Galstaun would appear to have picked up a bargain, as before leaving he could have parted at £5,000. What this means is apparent, and if he is thoroughly ready at Cup time—we have every reason to suppose he will be—I suppose we shall be thought inane if we let him go out without something on him. There are no two ways about it when his owner bets, so presumably the first suggestion of his striking form will see him go down with a rush to favouritism. I may mention that the longer distance is more to his liking, and am told on very good authority that it is no good thing for him to beat the stable companion mentioned above. As to Cataro, Vavasor, Lawn Sand, &c., we shall have to wait for fast work to commence, and the same applies to the 'dicky' ones, such as those already noted.

As remarked, these two promise to be very open races, and the presence of such a number of "classical" horses in India is a distinct sign that the game is still on the up-grade in the country.

A glance at the first entries for Calcutta show a falling off from last year, which is not a little surprising in view of so much fresh stock, but there, more than here, it is the custom to see good second and final entries. Owners probably want to see whether certain of their strings can be got ready before throwing away entrances money, and, as the class generally is a distinct improvement, we need not take numbers as a bad sign. Of late years the number of horses which have proved unsound on being put into serious work has been most discouraging. This applies almost entirely to Walers. A really good one, sound all over, is almost invariably not for sale at any reasonable price; and if a classy one is procured moderately cheap it is very heavy odds on a flaw coming to light as soon as he is tested. This is attributed by some people to the fact that broken-down horses have been bought in England for breeding purposes in Australia, and that lung troubles have consequently been handed down.

Troubles with this breed are therefore to a great extent responsible for the fact that, for a change the majority of entrants for the Cup are English. Last year the race was battled out by two Home ones, and that they can stand the climate has been proved in many other instances. Hence a great run on them and the visit of Mr. Galstaun personally to choose fresh members for an already large string in preference to Australians. Prince Rupert is the only one who may be said to have cost anything like big money, Fizz and Retort both having been cheap investments, and it is the fact that others as well have raced sound which weighs as much as anything else in favour of the English thoroughbred.

A word or two just now about the Army Cup may be in place. To begin with, the race has a very open aspect, and it is a peculiar fact how often this is the case though the weights adjust themselves on terms. Great Power's Poona form was good enough to at once establish him favourite. We have always known him as a flier, but the case of his six furlong win seems to prove him able to stay. Little Officer has, however, found solid money, and on his third, in last year's race, it is not unreasonable to see him now perhaps rather the better fancied—in fact, I prefer him of the two. Grey Fox, Injas and Arth are spoken off, but they are amongst those also will have to improve upon any known form to win. The one I would pick to beat the first two named is Nagashi, and if his track work goes on smoothly he will assuredly start at a much shorter price than he is at now. He was not very fortunate in the wins that he got at Poona, so too much importance should not be attached to his running there, unless we take his second to Grey Fox when he put up a really smart performance as he had to make up fully twenty lengths lost at the start. To use an old racing expression :—"What ever beats him will win." There is one disturbing element, Mauser. Last year the stable went with Poniard and won, but I was given to understand that had Mauser been well, it would have been just as good, if not a better thing for him. There is no form to go on, but how he is going in gallops will probably be shewn by the market.

"REX."

THE hull of a vessel probably centuries old has been dug out of the sand at Nombre de Dios, Panama Canal Zone. The wreck was lying under twenty feet of sand about 300 feet from the beach. The wood of which the ship was built resembled coal and was put together with wooden pins. A quantity of old slugs and bullets, presumably part of the ship's magazine, was also found.

LUCKNOW RACES,

First Day,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

The opening of the Lucknow Autumn meeting was favoured by fine weather and attracted a large attendance which included the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff. The fields were unusually large and the two hurdle events provided capital sport. The favourites went down in several events. Details :—

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Gokuldas & Nanji's Hachal. 10-9..Robinson 1
Mr. Lake's Sublime, 8-1.....Ruiz 2
Mr Goodhope's Hyrim, 9-5.....Melsom 3

Twelve ran.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Hachal, 2 to 1 Sublime, 10 to 1 Hyrim.

Won by two lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 9 4-5 secs.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Goodhope's Village Maid, 8-11 .....Bolton 1
Mr C Fitch's Tiny Rose, 7-6 .....Thoburn 2
Major Mussenden and Mr Blacklock's Charge, 9-2 P Morrison 3
Captain Wood's Beryl, 9-3.....Robinson 4

Seven ran.

BETTING.—8 to 1 against Village Maid; 3 to 1 Tiny Rose; 6 to 1 Charge; and 5 to 4 on Beryl.

Won by 1 1-2 lengths; 2 lengths between second and third; neck between third and fourth. No time taken.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Man Monan's Lady Spring 8-2 .....Robinson 1
Mr Rake's Lord Rifleite, 8-13 .....Ruiz 2
Mr Scott's Blue Flame, 9-5 .....Trenweth 3
Captain Winter's Confideration, 8 3 .....Oloner 4

Nine ran.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Lady Spring and Blue Flame, 4 to 1 Lord Rifleite and Confederation.

Won by a length; neck between second and third; half a length between third and fourth. Time—1min 41 secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Goodhope's Desert Surprise, 10-2....Robinson 1
Messrs Skinner and Asgar Ali's Henry, 9-10.....Butters 2
Mr Jeddere Fisher's Little Office: 8-11 (carried 8-10).....Bolton 3

Eight ran.

BETTING—5 to 4, on Desert Surprise; 6 to 1, against Henry 3 to 1.

Little Officer won easily by 6 lengths, one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

PONY HURDLES.—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Fitch's Lady Vera, 10-7lbs.....Mr O B Butler 1
Captain Hill's Playboy 11-5.....Northmore 2

Six ran.

BETTING.—6 to 1 against Lady Vera; 4 to 1 Primrose; 6 to 4 against Playboy.

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengnts between next two. No time taken.

THE CLOSED CHASE.—Distance about 21-2 miles.

Major General Mahon's Coal, 10-7...Mr Hilliard 1
Captain Houdon's April Fool, 11-12 .....Captain Tomkinson 2
Mr Jobson's Dundee, 9 9.....Butler 3

Eight ran.

BETTING.—6 to 1 against Coal, 4 to 1 April Fool; 6 to 4 against Dundee.

Won by 1 length; 8 lengths between second and third.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Woodward's Sacricomar, 9-6.....Ruiz 1
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Longchamp's 9-10..Ames 2
Maharaja of Jodhpore's Lord Minto 7-3...Melsom 3

Seven ran.

BETTING.—4 to 1 against Lord Minto.

Won by a head; 3 lengths between next two. No time taken.

The Army Cup Betting.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

The latest betting on the Army Cup is :—5 to 1 against Little Officer; 6 to 1 Great Power; 8 to 1 Arth and New Moon; 10 to 1 Manser; 12 to 1 Waziristan and Little King; and 20 to 100 the others.

BOXING IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

Some good fights were witnessed in the opening round of the boxing tournament promoted by the Highland Light Infantry. The best event was the contest between Pte. Rudd, H. L. I. and Pte. Drad, 8th Hussars. Rudd won on points after a capital display.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 26th instant :—

A. Class Handicap Race—Course No. 43 plus 42 start at 3-15 p.m.

B. Class Handicap Race—Course No. 43 plus 2 start at 3-20 p.m.

Tomtit Class Race Course—No. 43 plus 2 start at 3-25 p.m.

Ships Boat Race Course—No. 43 start at 3 p.m.

Course No. 43 plus 2. From Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy—South Karanja Buoy both to starboard—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with "R" flag at No. 1 Trooship Buoy both to starboard—Committee vessel. Course No. 42. Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy—Committee vessel entries close on Friday at 6 p.m, and should be sent to Hony. Secretary, Sailing Committee, R. B. Y. C.

KASHMIR TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The match between Maharaja of Kashmir's team versus Bengal Gymkhana. It was concluded to-day on Maharaja Gooch Behar's ground at Alipore, the Kashmir team winning by the big margin of ten wickets. The Gymkhana continued their innings to-day at 12 and were all out by 12-35, their first venture producing 77 runs only. Having to follow on, the Gymkhana totalled 141 runs in second inning to which S. Roy, a boy of 16, contributed 59 runs in brilliant style. His innings were characterised by graceful and vigorous strokes. Dass scored 30 (not out) and Chakrabarti 21.

Total scores stood thus : Kashmir 203 Bengal Gymkhana 77, with 16 runs to score for a win. Kashmir scored 17 runs for the loss of one wicket and won the game as stated by ten wickets it being of twelve a side. Next Kashmir fixture is with Prince Victor Narayan's team to be played on Thursday and Friday at old Ballygunge on Maharaja Nattore's ground.

THE "Oxford Magazine," discussing the Civil Service competition of this year, states that if Oxford could not claim to have repeated in this year's Civil Service examination the achievement of 1909, in having the first seven men on the list, or that of 1908, in obtaining fifty places out of eighty-nine, the results were, nevertheless, very fairly satisfactory. In all there were fifty-eight Oxford men amongst the 116 to whom places were offered—exactly one-half. Amongst these were the first and second men in, six out of the first ten, fourteen out of the first twenty-five, and twenty-six out of the first fifty. Further, out of the seventy-seven Home and Indian appointments forty-three fell to the lot of Oxford men. The athletic accomplishments of the successful candidates were rather better than usual, and the list included one very well known Oxford man, Mr. Cunningham, of Magdalen. There was also Mr. Ameer Ali, of Balliol, who shot against Cambridge at Bisley for four years. Cambridge had Mr. McNeill, of the 1908 and 1909, golf teams, and the Dublin and Scottish men included several who represented their universities in different forms of athletics.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most. "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A FRENCH WEDDING.

Guests at a French wedding are divided into three categories—those invited to the church and to take part in the "défile," those who after the défile are asked to the reception, and those of the "cortege," who go first to the bride's house and are considered of the family. My husband was a cousin of the bridegroom, so that we were members of the cortege, and on the wedding day a carriage was sent about eleven o'clock to fetch us to the bride's house. The bride's parents lived in a semi-detached house with a garden—a rare thing in Paris—and we therefore had no stairs to climb, which is the usual preliminary when visiting your friends in the French metropolis. We were ushered into a big room emptied of all furniture except for a few chairs round the walls. The floor so brilliantly polished as to resemble a mirror, was unrelieved by any carpet or mats. The bride's mother was fluttering from one group to another chattering vivaciously."

"LA MARIEE."

Before my husband had been able to introduce me to all my new French relations, there was a rustle of silk and swish of satin on the stairs; all eyes turned expectantly towards the door as "la mariee" entered. Like an English bride she was in white satin, with a wreath of orange blossom in her hair, and a long white tulle veil. She shook hands with everybody, and all congratulated her and complimented her on her toilette. The maids of honour who, flushed and bright-eyed, were clotted about the room, were not dressed alike. All were in white muslin, but they had chosen the form which would show to greatest advantage the face and figure of the wearer. The dresses were of the very latest fashion, and though apparently so simple, they were chefs d'oeuvre of the skill of the Paris couturiers. They were openly admired and criticised, but the remark which caught my ear most frequently concerned the dress of the bride's mother : 'Mais elle est reussie—elle est reussie a la perfection." When the time came to drive to church, the maids of honour all paired off with their garcons d'honneur, and it looked as if several couples might be married that day instead of only one.

THE SERVICE.

The church was decorated with palms and white flowers; the altar was one blaze of lighted candles. When all the carriages had arrived we formed a procession up the middle aisle of the already crowded church. The bride walked first, leaning on her father's arm, and immediately came the bridegroom with his mother. They were preceded by a church official holding a halberd in his right hand, with which he tapped on the ground every now and then. He moved slowly and with dignity, anxious that everybody should have a chance of admiring his splendid robes. But all eyes were on the maries. At the altar steps they stopped, crossed themselves, then mounted the steps and sat down in two red cushioned high-backed chairs immediately in front of the altar. The demoiselles and garcons d'honneur, who had followed them, sat in chairs on either side of the altar, and we and other relations were placed in the front seats in the body of the church. The service was musical; violins accompanied the organ, and every now and then a beautiful tenor voice sang a line or two. The ritual seemed strange to me, with its tinkling of bells, its little boys in red capes running to and fro, and its long silences. Every time we had to change our position—to sit or kneel—an official tapped on the stone squares. We knelt on smaller chairs instead of on cusions, as in England. Just before the exchanging of the rings (French husbands always wear a wedding as well as their wives) the bride and bridegroom each held a lighted candle about a yard high for a few seconds. Towards the end of the service the demoiselles and garcons d'honneur, holding each other's hands, passed in front of the bride and bridegroom. I did not know what they were doing till they began passing down the rows towards us, and then I saw that the demoiselles each held a tiny little white silk or muslin bag. It was more like a small bird's nest than anything else. They were making a collection.

A SERIES OF COLLECTIONS.

As the foremost couple approached, my husband pressed a twenty-five centime piece into my hand. I had no sooner dropped it into the little "nest" than the second couple made their appearance. My husband again gave me a coin with "Il faut donner a chacun," but, in spite of this information, I was rather taken aback when the third girl, with a smile, handed me her little bag. This collection took time, for the couples, instead of dividing the task, visited, one after the other, the whole congregation. They could not move quickly, for fear of tripping on their dresses. It was impossible to hold them up, for one hand was occupied in collecting and the other held fast the young man's hand, of which on no account could they leave go. The young man, moreover, was preoccupied by his top-hat, which he was anxious to shelter from any bad treatment while pushing his way down the rows. At any price he must maintain it in its impeccable state for the "sortie de l'eglise." The wedding ceremony ended and the little red capes and white and gold robes having disappeared, the bride, bridegroom, and family (in which we were comprehended) made their way to a vestry. Here we had only just time to settle ourselves in a row along the wall (no opportunity was given to any adoes of the bride to kiss her on this unique occasion, as in England), when a crowd began to make their way through the door behind us.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

I soon discovered that the whole congregation was about to pass through the vestry, in at one door and out at the other, to congratulate the newly married couple and to shake hands with anybody they knew there. We had few acquintances, and were therefore at leisure to watch proceedings. But at the end of an hour I began to get tired of watching the continual squeeze through the narrow door and nothing Paris manners and Paris fashions. Even the tit-bits of information whispered to me by my neighbour ceased to interest me: "Le gros monsieur la: oui il a perdu des milliers de francs par l'inondation, il a été beau touche." . . . "Elle est au desespoir, la pauvre dame—trois filles a marier. Elles ne sont pas ladies at elles ont un dot suffisant mais pas meche." . . . "Cette petite? Oui elle est jolie, mais ce n'est pas a elle; son mari etait soi-disant un ouce mais il n'etait jamais marie. Elle savait toute l'histoire et a promis d'elever l'enfant . . . Il a du divoicers safemme apres lnit ans de marisgo. Elle a tanjours voulu etre actrice, et un beau jour elle a quitte son mari. Elle joue maintenant a l'Athenee. Elle reussit bien quoiqu'elle n'a pas d'amant. Il a essaye longtemps de la ramener chez lui. Il est encore fou d'amour et va chaque soir la regarder jouer." . . . Long before we left the church we were dying of hunger, but even on arriving at the house food was not immediately forthcoming. We were swept through the dining-room past the buffets laden with all sorts of delicacies, and were driven out into the garden. There little tables had been laid out under the trees, but nothing to eat on them. We who were to partake of a sit-down lunch had to wait till the reception was over. I certainly wished we were of the second category of guests, as I saw the sandwiches, pate de foie gras, and tartlets of salade nurse being handed round, and the glasses of champagne being carried arm high through the crush. We habitually lunched at the Paris hour of twelve, but it was after two when the maries and their parents at last made their way into the garden. They were immediately followed by a number of waiters with dishes, whom the starving company hailed with cries of delight.

THE DINNER.

At about 4 p.m. we took leave of our hosts, but only for a short time, as at seven the carriage was to call for us again to take us to a dinner at the Hotel d'Orsay. We did not have much more time than was needed to change into evening dress, and soon we found ourselves at a dinner of seventy covers. The menu was long and very elaborate. Finding that it was my first big French dinner, my left-hand neighbour explained to me with great care the "defaults" of this "plat," the perfections of that. Sometimes it appeared that the chef "s'est surpasse" with a certain sauce. I am afraid he found me quite a savage but my being still young gave him hopes that if my husband was as good a master as himself I might still be educated. Happily my other neighbour was not such a gourmet, and we could talk on more general lines, having once got through the preliminary "Are you not glad to get out of England? The fogs must be so terrible," which is the necessary introduction to conversation between an Englishwoman and a Frenchman. After speeches had been made and healths drunk there was a dance, and as, unlike my first experience of dancing in Paris, there were more dancers than watching chaperons it was most enjoyable. Many of my partners asked me "Combien est le dot?" and seemed so surprised when I did not know, that I went over to my husband to ask him. For my net questioner I had a ready answer, "Eh bien, il a decroche le gros lot;" I did not quite understand this remark, but it did not sound very complimentary, so I felt it incumbent on me to explain that it was quite a love match. My story did not seem to interest him much, for he muttered "Lui quin'a pas le sou. Ah le malin!" About 2 a.m. I noticed the absence of the bride. It appeared that she and her husband had slipped away some two hours before without any formal leave-taking. Well, all things must come to an end—even a French wedding—but it was 3 a.m. before we reached home after a most enjoyable day.—"St. James's Budget."

ISLAND DESPOT.

Threat to Bite off British Consul's Ears.

New, York, Nov. 4.

General Jose Valladares, the swashbuckler commandant of Amapala, the island city of Honduras, continues to defy his own Government as well as foreign Powers.

"Come and get me" represents the attitude of this singular man, who has threatened to bite off the British Consul's ears and who wherever he goes is followed by a pet dog which is nick-named "Taft." With Taft at his heels the General last evening, accompanied by a detachment of his soldiers, surrounded the residence of the United States Consular Agent, Mr. George Schmuck, who a few hours earlier had expressed resentment at an insult levelled at him by the commandant. In the house were Mr. Schmuck, his wife and children, and some servants.

The soldiers aimed at the house, and threatened to blow it to pieces. They would doubtless have carried out their threat had not Mr. Schmuck managed to get a message through to the commander of the United States gunboat Princeton. Captain Hayes brought the gunboat opposite the Customs House and sent this ultimatum to General Valladares "If you molest a single foreigner or a foreigner's dog I shall wipe the town off the map." The United States Government has instructed Captain Hayes to take any action he deems fit.

Pending the capture of General Valladares, which President Davila appears powerless to accomplish the negotiations for a loan by American bankers to Honduras are suspended. The object of the loan is to enable Honduras to pay the British bounded debt of some £2,500,000. As security the American bankers propose to supervise the Honduras Customs now under the control of General Valladares.

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

THE Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush was closed on Saturday, Oct. 29, having been open since May 14. In spite of cool and dull weather the attendance was well up to the average, and in the evening the grounds were crowded and the sideshows were well patronised. A special display of fireworks was given in the stadium, at the conclusion of which flaming portraits of the Emperor of Japan and King George V. were greeted with hearty cheers. As the hour of closing drew near four bands were massed in the Elite Gardens, and there played the Japanese National Anthem, followed by "God save the King," Jap

BY THE WAY.

KING LEWANIKA'S WISH.

King Lewaniks, who was one of the most interesting guests at King Edward's Coronation, has written, saying how much he would enjoy coming to King George's Coronation. "I had the pleasure," writes a correspondent, "of interviewing the dusky King when he was in London. I asked him what had impressed him most. He said, through an interpreter." "The fine horses in the streets and the policemen." He was awed by Westminster Abbey and by the Houses of Parliament. "Do the carriages and horses ever stop running?" he asked, looking at the apparently ceaseless traffic of London streets. It is a long journey from Barotseland to England, but the King is eager to come next year.

ST. MARTIN'S COLLEGE.

The General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand, which is to be closed shortly stands on a site which boasts a history covering more than eleven centuries. On it stood, as long ago as the year 750, a college to church founded by Wother, King of Kent, and built by men who might have spoken with the Venerable Bede. This church was more than three centuries old when the Conqueror took it under his wing, and dowered it with all the moor-land without Cripplegate. To St. Martin's College more than one prisoner fled from Newgate or Tower Hill to seek sanctuary: and for many a century St. Martin's curfew-bell rang out to warn law-abiding citizens to keep indoors. When the site was cleared, in 1818, for the General Post Office a crypt of the old-time college was laid bare.

A MUSICIAN'S HOBBY.

Dr. A. H. Mann, who has just received from the Senate of Cambridge University the honorary degree of M A., has been prominent in the musical life of the University for many years. As long ago as 1876 he was appointed organist of King's College, and in 1881 he became the University organist. He was trained as a chorister at Norwich in the hard school of Dr. Zechariah Buck. Dr. Mann has written much fine Church music and edited several musical works. Like many other professional musicians, he is devoted to antiquarian research, and otherwise varies his strictly professional duties by collecting used railway tick... No one knows better than Dr. Mann how to get by the ticket-collector without giving up his ticket, and he is said to have collected (with the help of friends) over 12,000 tickets which the uniformed ticket-collectors overlooked.

A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

There has just passed away in Percival King a well-known Edinburgh figure of twenty and more years ago. He was a striking personality in Scottish cricket in the seventies. No one had a wider reputation. It was not so much that he was a great player; it was his extraordinary love for the game, and the keenness with which he played it, that made him what he was, one of the leading men of his day in athletic circles. His connexion with many of the Scottish schools enabled him to do much for cricket in Scotland, and he was thought the world of by his pupils.

JAPANESE INFLUX TO KOREA.

According to the Seoul correspondent of a Japanese paper, from 600 to 900 Japanese reach Seoul daily, of whom about 100 remain in Seoul. Thus the Japanese in Seoul alone are increasing at the rate of 3,000 monthly. The Japanese are also increasing in other parts of Korea. The annexation likewise appears to have encouraged the introduction of capital from Japan proper, though it was previously rather timid. This testifies to the safety now assured for life and property in Korea.

THE MOST POPULAR TOY ANIMAL.

At no season of the year is the manufacture of toys of all kinds more busily in progress than during the three months that precede the great shooping season of Christmastide, and an interesting account of these busy weeks of preparation and of their varied results is given in the November "Windsor Magazine," accompanied by many striking photographs of this great industry. The writer says that the Teddy Bear is the most popular toy animal ever made. It became the craze by a strange fluke. It was said to have originated in America, and to have got its name and popularity as a skit upon the late President, Mr. Roosevelt, and his bear-shooting proclivities. As a matter of fact, these quaint toys, which were destined to achieve unheard of fame, were first made in Germany.

AN ENORMOUS TRADE.

As the bears did not sell well, a consignment of them was sent to America, where they caught on and the craze of carrying one as a mascot spread amongst the famous society leaders until everyone was buying Teddy Bears. Few people would believe the enormous trade which has been done in these fluffy, golden-coloured little toys. The German firm which made them increased by leaps and bounds, and today about three thousand square yards of floor space are covered with industrious Teddy Bear makers, and each member of the family, which is a fairly large one, has made a fortune out of the popular bears. If they are lucky to no one else, they have been to the German toy-makers. There is no monopoly in the manufacture, and London firms are selling British-made Teddy Bears which are as good as any foreign ones produced.

MOVING A CHURCH TOWER.

In order to lengthen a church in Belgium, the tower has been moved bodily some thirty feet. The tower measures thirty-three feet square by a hundred and thirty feet high, and weighs nearly three thousand tons. A track consisting of five rails was laid down, and the tower, which rested on cross-beams, was pushed along it by screw-jacks in eight days, only eight workmen being employed. Many buildings have been moved in a similar manner, but, according to Chambers's Journal, this is the first attempt to move a structure of these dimensions and of this character.

THE SMUGGLER AND THE MICROSCOPE.

The Customs detectives in America have to be pretty keen to keep pace with the ingenuity of would-be smugglers. The other day a Chicago lady landed at New York from a visit to Europe with seven valuable gowns, which she declared to be of American make. In proof, she pointed to the fact that they bore American manufacturers labels. Her case broke down when the disputed articles were placed under the microscope. It then appeared that the labels had been cut off other gowns to be sown on these. The result was the payment of a fine of 1,000dols. (£200).

CORRESPONDENCE "IN EXCELSIS."

Four months ago Mr. Henniker Heaton addressed the House of Commons for the last time, but nobody can have expected that he would abandon his long crusade. That he has no intention of doing so is evident from the sixty-two suggestions he has tabulated and forwarded to the Postmaster-General. These suggestions vary from the most trivial to the most far-reaching reforms, and to accomplish them all would incur an enormous expense, to which would be added the decrease in profits some of the reforms would involve. To a certain extent the scheme, regarded as a whole, is made self-supporting by the forty-seventh proposal, which is that "any surplus of Post Office revenue over £3,000,000 (the figure being now nearly £4,000,000) to be used in improving the postal and telegraphic service itself, specially in agricultural districts." Yet, in whatever way this surplus was employed, it must not be forgotten that, as a factor in the receipts of the Treasury, it would have to be made good in some other way.

MAKING NEVADA RESPECTABLE.

Bret Harte is dead. Mark Twain is dead. And so, it seems, is the life they depicted. It is almost incredible, but it is a fact, that gambling is to-day illegal in Carson City, the centre of the "Poker Flat" and "Roaring Camp" region. The last card at faro was dealt on the night of September 30, as a new prohibitory Act of the Nevada Legislature came into force on October 1. This State, it will be remembered, provided shelter for the Jeffries-Johnson fight on the Fourth of July, so the drastic reform above mentioned may be taken as "evening up" Nevada's character for respectability for the current year.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It must often occur to readers of fiction how much more intimate a knowledge of life a writer requires who paints character on the introspective principle than he who describes it from without inwards. One hears at times of a novelist serving before the mast not only to learn what privations seafaring men experience, but from those privations to learn for the purposes of his art a seafaring man's outlook upon life. Another takes up his abode in the slums in order, by integrating himself with the life of the submerged tenth, to be able to enter into their point of view. This search for experience may take strange shapes. It is said that part of the defence offered for one who was charged with trying to pass a flash cheque was that he was a novelist and had come to a point of his story where it was absolutely necessary for him to know how a man felt when passing such a cheque. We are far away from the days when a man found a necessary types in his own circle and all necessary experiences in his daily round. No doubt all humanity lies latent in every man's heart, and the more imagination there is the less actual experience is necessary. Still, other things being equal, he who portrays character from within outward will require the more experience.

THE "FORUM."

One of the points which distinguish the American "Forum" from other periodicals of its kind is that in each number there is a leaf devoted to a series of condensed biographical sketches of the various contributors. It is not a practice one would care to see universalised. Addison's principle is, no doubt, broadly true that interest in an author's work inevitably lead to interest in an author's self; but that the reader of an article in the "Forum" should be expected to be so deeply interested in it as to render it desirable to furnish him beforehand with information as to the age, education, and previous literary achievements of the writer would seem to be preparing for the exceptional contigency. American publishers, however do not fling away print and paper for nothing and perhaps the presence of those biographical sketches may be taken as a recognition of what is nothing less than a fact, that there is on the part of the public a certain curiosity as to its more eminent living writers which it has no adequate means of gratifying. It is only when an author dies that full information about him becomes accessible. The obituaries come first with their surprises, and by and by—even although the writer was not a very great one—the biography appears and lays curiosity to rest. But while he lives and interest is keen about him an author's readers must e'en pick up a scrap of information here and a scrap there, and put them together as best he may. One wonders that no publisher in this country has issued a series equivalent to "Les Celebrities d'Aujourdhui" of the Messrs. Sansot. Those little brochures in their paper jackets at a franc apiece contain all that a reader wishes to know concerning any living French writer who has taken his fancy. There is a discreet biographico-critical sketch, there are extracts from the most important reviews of the writer's works, there is a careful biography, and there are a portrait and a facsimile of the handwriting. To all who work in French Literature they supply a "felt want." When Mr. Heinemann issued his "Contemporary Men of Letters" series it seemed likely that we were going to have something of the sort at last. And the books were excellent, only they did not give so much information; they read like a volume of the "English Men of Letters" writ small, and they seem to have been discontinued.

FRENCH DRAMA

The appearance of the first of a series of volumes which aim at putting in the possession of the French reading public the best dramas of recent writers at a cost of 95 centimes the volume is a reminder that the French are to a far greater extent readers of their own drama than the English are of theirs. That the case is so is well known, and the only explanation of it is that the French playwrights puts far more literary skill into his work than his congener on this side the Channel. The idea of "art" always preoccupies him, and his dialogue becomes not merely part of the action but wears a grace and a sparkle that give it a value of its own. That in this country also plays with a literary finish have a public of their own the success of the volumes of Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Barker proves, and still more does the success of the dramatic works of Mr. Bernard Shaw prove it. The success, indeed, of Mr. Bernard Shaw as a writer of readable drama is due to what in the case of any other author would be called his "stage directions." The connective matter however, with which he interweaves his dialogue is not mere stage direction, it is literature. It is gay, paradoxical, imaginative, and felicitous by turns. The word-painting of landscape—sometimes exceedingly delicate—is not done merely to guide the scene-painter, it is done with a deliberate view to the entertainment of the reader, and, equally, the descriptions of the characters are detailed not with a view to the actor's make-up alone, but, again, to amuse the reader. Take, for example, these instances:—"Mrs. Whitefield is a little woman whose faded flaxen hair looks like straw on an egg." "Even the top of Mr. Roebuck's head is polished; on a sunshiny day he could heliograph his orders to distant camps by simply nodding." Or, "Roebuck believes in the fine arts with all the earnestness of a man who does not understand them." When the matter in italics is of a piece with the dialogue and as amusing to read the problem of a readable drama is solved. The novelist who the other day traced the development of nineteenth century fiction in such a way as to show that it was moving in the direction of a form in which dialogue would submerge narrative might have remarked that there was a corresponding movement in the drama and that the genre comes near to being evolved already in the work of Bernard Shaw.

AN ASTONISHING ACHIEVEMENT.

When Lord Dunsedin the other day spoke of the "stingy little notice" which Voltaire gives Saint-Evemond "at the end of one of his works" he was alluding to the literary part of the appendix to "Le Siecle de Louis Quatorze." That appendix is an astonishing achievement. It is only, as Voltaire says, a catalogue of the chief writers of the age the history of which he had just written, but his most spacious work is not—to use John Morley's phrase—more "alert with unquenchable life." It is rich in epigram, in reminiscences, in just distinction and witticisms, and the style in which it is written is at once compressed and flowing. Every paragraph overflows with Voltaire. Its chief fault, after some antiquated criticism, is its anti-clerical prejudice. Let it pass that Saurin, in spite of his twelve volume of sermons, is called a "man of pleasure," for such a charge was hinted at during the ministry at the Hague; but of Bossuet he not only repeats the story of Mlle. de Mauleon (and readers will remember the thirteenth chapter of "L'Ingenu"), but concerning "the man who never knew a doubt" declares that he entertained "philosophical sentiments different from his theology. Pascal wished to use his superior genius as kings do their power, to coerce people's minds, and, instead of beginning the "Pensees" in a manner "despotic and contemptuous," should have begun merely by being in the right. He makes a passing allusion to Milton as the "author of a posme barbare, sometimes sublime, on the apple of Adam," while of the saintly Fenelon he quotes someone as saying that had he been born in England he would have been able fearlessly to give free scope to his principles, "which no one has ever known." Saint-Evremond was no cleric, in spite of the deceptive "Saint" of his name, and if the notice of him is stingy, it is because it was all that he deserved. Voltaire pronounces his morality to have been one "of pleasure," his poetry to have been "mediocre," and he quotes a death-bed saying of his of a sort which always made him chuckle. Being asked whether he wished to "be reconciled" with the Church, Saint-Evremond replied that he would like very much to be "reconciled with appetite."

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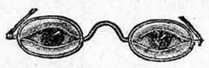

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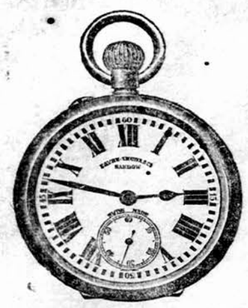

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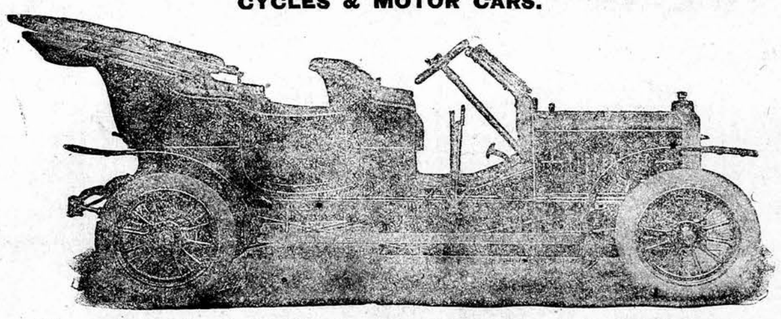

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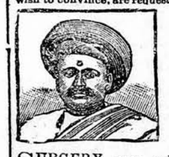

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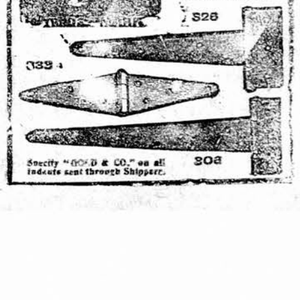

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66, Fleetchurch Street, London E. C.